# WELFARE *in* REVIEW

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JUNE
1964
Vol 2 - No 6

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# WELFARE in REVIEW

Welfare in Review is the official monthly publication of the Welfare Administration. Statements in Review articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Welfare Administration.

Welfare in Review is prepared in the Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration. Suggestions or comments should be addressed to the Editor, Welfare in Review, Welfare Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20201.

Contents of the publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted but citation of Welfare in Review as the source is requested.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget July 22, 1963.

Welfare in Review is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price $2.50 per year; $1 additional for foreign mailing. 30 cents per single copy.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Volume 2 Number 6

JUNE 1964

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# Purchase of Hospital Care: The State Welfare Department's Point of View

PURCHASE OF HOSPITAL CARE continues to be the largest single item of medical care expenditure for needy individuals served by the federally aided public assistance programs. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963, more than 40 percent of all of the medical care expenditures made under the categorical programs were for hospital care. Nursing home expenditures are the next largest item, followed by physicians' services and drugs.

It is apparent, therefore, that State welfare agencies are making substantial purchases of hospital care. What is the basis for making payments? How are payments made? Do welfare agencies purchase care at rates reasonably related to cost? If not, why not? What problems seem most important to the welfare agencies? What kind of relationships exist between State hospital associations and State welfare agencies? Have they been able to work together in the solution of problems?

To obtain data on these and related questions, the Bureau of Family Services of the Welfare Administration solicited the opinions of the State welfare agencies.

As might be expected, problems were reported around methods used in establishing rates of payment and in determining the amounts to be paid, but there were also many examples given of positive relationships between State welfare departments and hospitals and hospital associations. Several welfare agencies emphasized the challenge that exists for hospitals and hospital associations to assume greater leadership in helping to solve problems of providing adequate medical care for the needy, including, in some places, the development of additional kinds of facilities. For purposes of analysis, the replies have been grouped under the following headings:

State hospital associations--relationships
Methods of arriving at rates of payment
Admissions--acceptance of responsibility for payment
Discharge planning
Procedures--forms and billing
Utilization
Responsibility of hospitals in providing leadership to develop community health facilities

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By Thomas B. McKneely, M.D., Chief, and Whitney C. Jansen, Assistant Chief, Division of Medical Care Standards, Bureau of Family Services.

## State Hospital Associations--Relationships

Cordial, positive working relationships prevail between State welfare departments and State hospital associations. This is the preponderant view expressed by State welfare directors who responded to this question. Some of the specific ways in which these relationships have been fostered and maintained include:

Meetings. Jointly sponsored meetings have been held to discuss the implementation of the Kerr-Mills legislation on old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged and to a more limited extent, the implementation of other public assistance medical care programs. Content of program, policies, rates of payment, procedures, and role of the hospitals in initiating MAA applications are some of the items which have been discussed during such meetings. To supplement these meetings, some agencies have prepared informational bulletins on policies and procedures governing payment. These have been sent to administrators of each of the participating hospitals in the State.

Committees of State hospital associations. Some hospital associations have appointed committees specifically for the purpose of working with the welfare departments. Other State hospital associations have committees which consider problems in connection with all third party payers, of which the welfare department is one. These committees have given advice with respect to administrative and procedural matters and in one State, at least, have assisted the welfare department in developing a plan for the distribution of limited available funds for hospital care.

Committee of State agencies. In some States, the executive director of the State hospital association and/or the administrators of several hospitals have been appointed to the State's medical advisory committee. Such participation has been helpful both in providing a channel for interpreting to the hospitals the problems of the welfare departments and in making the welfare departments aware of the need to provide services in an orderly manner and to make payments reasonably related to costs.

Legislation. Some State hospital associations have helped present the facts concerning funds available and needed, not only to their own members but also to the members of the legislative assembly. Other hospital associations have been active in the development of legislation to initiate MAA programs and in suggesting revisions in existing programs.

Executives of State hospital associations. One of the key factors in establishing good working relationships with the State hospital associations seems to be the extent to which the director of the State hospital association is able to work with representatives of the State welfare department. In many States, such effective working relationships seem to be the key to resolving minor problems before they become a source of major irritation either to the hospital or to the welfare department.

## Methods of Arriving at Rates of Payment

Rates established by public assistance agencies are almost universally based on objective cost data submitted directly to the welfare departments by the participating hospitals or to some intermediary agency designated or mandated to perform this function. A few States accept rates used by the State Blue Cross plan and others establish rates negotiated on the basis of current charges or "community rates." The same method is most often used statewide although in a few States methods vary, county by county, within a State.

In several States, such as Illinois, for example, an agreement has been worked out for one State agency to be the focal point for collecting cost data from hospitals throughout the State. These data are then used by at least four other State agencies as the basis of payment for specific programs. In several States, responsibility for establishing rates of payment to be used by State agencies is vested in an agency other than the welfare department.

While welfare departments are moving in the direction of making payments reasonably related to cost, increasing concern is being expressed about constantly increasing hospital costs which, in turn, inevitably lead to increased rates of payment for the care of public assistance recipients. This concern is reflected in the following statement made by one State administrator:

> "Of course we all face the problem of continually mounting hospital costs along with all other medical costs. There is always a need for better justification of increased hospital costs, or existing costs which the lay person finds it hard to appreciate. We have long felt that hospitals need to do more to demonstrate that they are genuinely interested in reduction of costs."

Another State director said:

> "One of our greatest concerns is, of course, the rising cost of care. Rates are increasing each year and we wonder at times when they will become so high the tax funds can no longer meet the bill."

Some specific problems related to methods of determining rates of payment which have been identified by the welfare departments are the needs for:

1. Development of a uniform method of payment, based on a sound cost accounting system, for all participating hospitals within a State.

2. Identification of appropriate cost items. (A number of cost formulas are used. Joint Hospital Form 1, the so-called government reimbursable cost formula, is the one most widely used as the basis for reporting costs.)

3. Improvement of the methods of segregating and prorating inpatient and outpatient cost.

4. Better understanding on the part of hospitals of the impact of appropriations on the rates that welfare departments can pay and the need for welfare departments as public agencies to live within fixed appropriations. (How should welfare departments meet this dilemma? Establish ceilings less than cost? Limit services? Limit length of stay for which they will pay? Provide care for fewer people?)

5. Planning for the impact of low occupancy rates on average per diem cost.

6. Identification and evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of average daily reimbursable cost rates vs. itemized billing as a method of payment.

7. Development of methods for determining rates of care in chronic care units in general hospitals and in nursing homes owned and operated by general hospitals.

## Admissions--Acceptance of Responsibility for Payment

State welfare agency requirements vary widely for assuming responsibility for the cost of care of hospitalized recipients. In some States, eligible individuals are given cards which establish their identity as welfare recipients, and notification of the welfare agency by the hospital at the time of admission is not required. Other States insist on prior authorization or notification within a short time after admission. In MAA, hospitals frequently help patients to initiate applications for help from this source. Prompt filing is necessary to avoid complications in some States.

This aspect of the program is problem-free in many places but some States report that misunderstandings have arisen regarding agency determination of eligibility and ineligibility, retroactive application, variations in requirements as between categories, and in failure of the hospitals to notify the agency promptly of admission of recipients.

Eligibility determination. Some hospitals have complained about situations in which they have provided care to patients who have applied for MAA and subsequently been rejected by the welfare agency as not in need. Many people with quite limited resources still may not meet the agency's financial eligibility requirements.

Retroactive application. Some States are legally prohibited from accepting responsibility before the date of application. Failure to act promptly may create problems with respect to payment for services for care received prior to application.

Variations in requirements. Not only are eligibility requirements between categories different but the source of funds and even the agency responsible is not always the same. Problems of this nature are perhaps minor irritants but have caused difficulties in some places.

Notification of admission. In some States, prior authorization by the agency for hospitalization is required by State law, so failure by the hospital to determine if the patient is a recipient and to notify the agency may create a problem. Other agencies require notice within a short time after admission. Failure to comply with this requirement in some cases has created difficulties and even limited the care for which the agency could assume responsibility for payment. The essence of these problems is reflected in the following summary from one State welfare administrator:

> "There is some lack of understanding on the part of some hospitals of the need for prompt notification to the welfare department of the admission of a welfare recipient and, more important, the need for prompt notice to the welfare department of the patient in the hospital believed by the hospital to be in need of assistance. The hospitals tend to feel that the welfare department should pay hospital bills already accumulated at the time of application. The welfare department on the other hand feels that if the hospital was operating in a business-like manner, not more than one week would be needed to determine whether the individual is able to pay his own bill or whether an application should be made to the welfare department."

## Discharge Planning

Conscious of the necessity to provide care on the one hand, and of the increase of expenditures of public funds for public assistance hospital care on the other, public welfare administrators see discharge planning as one means of preventing unnecessary hospital costs and ensuring good patient care. Even agencies that require no notification on initial admission may require formal authorization and approval for extended periods of care. Such justifications are frequently requested at the end of 10, 15, or 21 days; other limits have also been established by the welfare agencies. One State agency has assigned to liaison workers in the district offices the responsibility of interpreting State department policies to the hospitals to which they are assigned. During the period of hospitalization, planning for discharge is effected by the cooperation of these workers, the social services department, and the attending staff of the hospitals. This State reports that the hospitals appreciate the assignment of such workers from the department since this is more practical than dealing with each caseworker. Another State puts it this way:

"In the area of hospital care for the aged, there is difficulty in working out a set of mutually understood rules or procedures which would enable the hospital to move the older patient to a geriatrics ward or to a nursing home when or as soon as that kind of care is indicated. This relates not only to hospitals but to the agency relationship with physicians."

Finding ways and means of improving the effectiveness of discharge planning presents a real challenge.

## Procedures--Forms and Billing

Cumbersome procedures are constant irritants and friction points. They can lead to delays in payment, poor communications, and to actual interference with successful program operation. Many State welfare agencies reported they have consistently solicited suggestions concerning policies, procedures, and forms. One State says:

"We might illustrate this with reference to billing forms. We had developed recommended billing forms which did not lend themselves readily to the more modern machine systems being adopted by hospitals. We were able to work out a solution with the Executive Secretary of the State Hospital Association and Blue Cross to meet county agency requirements, and simplify the billing work of the hospitals for public assistance recipients."

At least one State has sent copies of all its policies and procedures to each hospital. Another State testifies: "We have found it very useful to work with the State Hospital Association and have jointly developed forms for use in the programs." In this State, the hospitals pay for printing such forms.

On the other hand, some hospitals apparently resist State agency requests for information, e.g., that bills be completely itemized. Other providers of medical services also seem reluctant to furnish such information. In view of this, the five reasons outlined by one State medical director for needing such data may be pertinent: (1) For reasonable justification of public welfare expenditures for medical and hospital care of recipients, (2) for future planning and improvement of a State's medical care program, (3) for more thorough understanding of the services which have been rendered by the hospital staff, (4) for improving the agency's understanding of the patient on the basis of the services provided for him by the hospital staff and the medical and social aspects uncovered by the combined medical social services staffs, and (5) for communicating heretofore unknown medical information to the welfare agency for the purpose of providing more effective aftercare of these patients by the social workers of the agency.

## Utilization

Welfare agencies are becoming increasingly concerned with the need to develop appropriate utilization techniques which will give more information with respect to quality and need for hospital service. The range of interest and activity varies. One State reports: "County divisions of public welfare rarely question the scope, quality, or quantity of hospital care. For the most part workers feel that they are not equipped to question treatment or services." Other agencies are concerned about what appears to them to be the inappropriate use of hospitalization. They have suggested that the possibilities of further use of hospital medical staffs in the control of utilization should continue to be explored. In lieu of hospital care, other facilities, such as nursing home care, boarding home care, or clinic services, sometimes appear more appropriate.

Another significant problem in the area of utilization was identified as that of coordinating the contributions of the medical director of the welfare department, the department's medical advisory committee, the attending physician, and the medical review officer, to achieve a reduction of unnecessary hospitalization.

## Responsibility of Hospitals in Providing Leadership to Develop Community Health Facilities

The following statement of one State director of public assistance fairly reflects the concern of many State agencies:

> "There is one area at least where we feel that hospital administrators can render a much needed service in the community interest. This is in the leadership to stimulate coordinated home care programs in more communities. Someone needs to take the initiative to set up first an outpatient program from which a home care program may evolve. We feel it would be well to push for such developments. The need for this may indicate the greatest gap in our health services, and so represent the biggest problem we have."

Another State expressed this idea another way by indicating that hospitals seem to take a very limited responsibility and interest in developing community health services, such as adequate professional nursing home care, development of hospital care programs, etc. Other States have expressed concern about seeming lack of interest on the part of hospitals in developing progressive patient-care facilities which would ensure a patient moving from acute to chronic to other types of care in line with his needs. It is perhaps in this area that positive action on the part of hospitals can be most effective.

# Determining Financial Eligibility for Medical Assistance for the Aged

AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1964, 3 years and 3 months after the effective date of Public Law 86-778, which made provision for medical assistance for the aged as a part of Title I of the Social Security Act, 30 States and 4 other jurisdictions 1/ had approved medical assistance for the aged (MAA) programs. (Since this report was prepared, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota have also established MAA programs, raising the total to 37 jurisdictions.) The following summarizes the financial eligibility requirements of these programs. Wide variation is apparent in methods of determining eligibility and in amounts of income and other resources allowed. To help assess the overall effect of these various requirements, they are applied to sample case situations later in this report.

## Income

Of the 34 jurisdictions, 22 States and 3 other jurisdictions have established an annual income amount to be used in determining financial eligibility for MAA. Seven States and two other jurisdictions have established a monthly amount as an income test. Of these nine jurisdictions, three States and one other jurisdiction use a monthly amount of income which represents either the same amount or a slight liberalization of the monthly amount that is used for the State's test of need in its old-age assistance (OAA) program. For purposes of this report the monthly income figures used by these seven States and two other jurisdictions have been converted to annual amounts.

In general, the 34 jurisdictions have used two methods of handling income in determining financial eligibility for MAA.

Stated dollar amounts of income were established as the amounts considered to be needed by an aged individual for his other living costs in 18 States and the 4 other jurisdictions. Any person having less would be financially eligible for assistance with medical care costs provided under the agency's MAA plan subject to utilization of his health insurance or

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By Gladys O. White, Home Economics Consultant, Division of Welfare Services, Bureau of Family Services.

1/ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

other such arrangements that meet some or all of these costs. Any person having more income would be ineligible for the payment of any medical care costs. This method has been referred to as the "in or out" criterion for admission to the program.

In the "in or out" method in use in these 18 States, the most liberal annual income figure now in use in the MAA program is $2,000 for a single person. The most common amount used by a State is $1,500, and $1,200 is the next most common amount with one State falling below this figure. Ten of these States have liberalized slightly the annual income figure used as the threshold of eligibility since the inception of the programs. In the four other jurisdictions the annual income figures are $1,200 in one, $1,500 in two, and $2,110 in one.

In 12 States, income in excess of the amount established as needed for maintenance costs is applied to medical care costs. Three of these States allow the application of an individual's income in excess of maintenance costs up to an established monthly maximum. When an individual's income exceeds the established maximum he becomes ineligible.

In the "income for maintenance and excess income applied to medical care" method in use in these 12 States the most liberal annual income figure now in use in the MAA program is $3,000 for a single person. The most common amount used by a State is $1,800 with four States falling below this figure. Three of these States have liberalized slightly the annual income figure used in eligibility determination since the inception of the program.

The stated purpose of the MAA program is to meet "part or all" of the cost of necessary medical care for aged persons not receiving OAA but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of such care. Therefore, the method of determining eligibility and need for MAA that meets this purpose of the program is that which measures the income and resources of the individual (over and above the amount defined by the State agency as necessary for maintenance and other needs) against the actual cost of his necessary medical care. This method results in the agency's meeting "part or all" of the cost of the individual's medical care, as contrasted to the "all or nothing" that results under the "in or out method."

States using the more liberal method of applying income in excess of maintenance cost to medical costs have tended to use more liberal annual income amounts for eligibility determination than those States using the "in or out method."

A total of 13 States have liberalized the determination of eligibility in the MAA programs, however, $1,500 remains the most common figure as a financial eligibility provision in MAA among the 30 States. The last OAA study of States' cost figures for basic needs, made January 1963, showed that $1,764 a year was the highest figure used by a State (excluding

Alaska) 2/ for a single aged person living alone as maintenance costs for the absolute essentials. The $1,500 financial eligibility provision most commonly used in MAA falls below this.

## Resources

Only 5 of the 30 States and 1 of the other 4 jurisdictions with approved plans set any limit on the equity which the aged individual may have in his home.

Two States and two other jurisdictions allow no real property other than the home to be held by an aged individual. Fifteen States set a limit on the total value of personal and real property which an individual may retain. Five States and one other jurisdiction stipulate that real estate other than the home must be income producing in order to be held. These six jurisdictions set limits on the value of the real property or require that it must come within the limit set on the value of personal property which may be held. Three States have policies which require that the value of real estate be applied to medical costs. One of these States sets a limit on the value of such real estate. Of the remaining six jurisdictions, five States and one other jurisdiction have specified limits on the value of real property which may be held. Two of these States have included the value of the home in the limit set on real property.

All of the 30 States have set limits on personal property which vary from $50 up to $2,500. (Fifteen include real and personal property in the stated limit.) Most of the States fall within the $1,000 to $2,400 limit. One of the four other jurisdictions stipulates no personal property may be held. The amounts of $500, $800, and $1,200 are used as maximum value of personal property which may be held in the other three jurisdictions.

Generally, States have been more liberal in the limit set for real and personal property which an individual may retain and remain eligible for MAA than is true for their OAA programs.

Twelve States provide for exemption of life insurance within a dollar limit in addition to other personal property 3/. These amounts vary from $500 to $3,000, with half of the 12 States having limits that exceed $1,000. None of the four other jurisdictions have such provisions.

Fifteen States and three other jurisdictions provide for exemption of life insurance within a dollar maximum for all personal property. One State and one other jurisdiction provide for full utilization of any resource available from the insurance.

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2/ Alaska uses $1,812. Living costs are known to be higher there.

3/ One State is in process of establishing a maximum on the amount of life insurance that may be held. One State includes the value of matured policies in the personal property maximum

### Continuing Eligibility

The 34 jurisdictions varied in the length of time a person was considered to be eligible once financial eligibility had been established. In 20 States and 2 other jurisdictions, after financial eligibility and need for medical care which is presently existing or is predictable in the near future have once been determined, the individual remains eligible for further services for a period of 12 months, provided no significant change is found in income or resources at the time additional services are rendered and payments made. In eight States after the initial service is completed, review of eligibility factors is made if necessary to substantiate continuing eligibility for additional amounts of kinds of medical care. In 10 States and 2 other jurisdictions, financial eligibility is determined in relationship to immediately needed medical care; after such service is completed, or "benefit period" ended, redetermination of eligibility is required for other needed services.

## ACTIONS AFFECTING PERSONS FOUND ELIGIBLE

### Personal Needs for Individuals Without Income

In a few State programs, small money payments ($10 to $15 per month) are made for personal needs to otherwise eligible aged persons who are confined to medical institutions for chronic care and who have no income of their own. Such payments are not subject to Federal financial participation.

### Deductibles

Seven States include a deductible feature, that is, an amount such as at least $25, $50, or $100, which must have been obligated by an individual in a year for medical care before he can be eligible for participation in the program. In addition, one State uses a deductible for services in private institutions.

In the history of the MAA program, 13 States have used the deductible feature. Six States have discontinued this feature of the program. Only four of the original States to use a deductible have continued it and one of these has reduced the amount considerably.

## CASE SITUATIONS

The following analysis shows how an aged person or couple in a particular financial situation would be affected by MAA financial eligibility requirements of the different jurisdictions, as of April 1964.

Two case situations are used, one for a single person living alone, the other for a couple living together, all aged 65 or over. Their financial situations consist of:

Single person living alone

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual income | $1,850 |
| Total assets other than home | 1,000 |
| Cash surrender value of life insurance | 500 |
| Has relatives--family of 4, with annual income of | 6,000 |
| Hospital bill | 375 |
| Bill for physician's services | 125 |

Aged couple living together

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual income | $3,000 |
| Total assets other than home | 1,000 |
| Cash surrender value of life insurance | 500 |
| Has relatives--family of 4, with annual income of | 6,000 |
| Hospital bill | 375 |
| Bill for physician's services | 125 |

Subjecting these cases to the financial eligibility requirements of MAA programs in the 35 jurisdictions which had established programs by April, we find there are only 5 jurisdictions in which both cases would be eligible for some aid (table 1). In five other jurisdictions, one, but not the other, case would be eligible, and in the remaining 25 jurisdictions with MAA programs, neither would be eligible.

Table 2 describes in more detail the eligibility determination of the cases in the 10 jurisdictions in which one or both cases would be eligible.

TABLE I. EFFECT OF EACH JURISDICTION'S FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR MAA ON TWO CASE SITUATIONS, APRIL 1964

| Jurisdictions one or both cases eligible (10) | Single | | Couple | | Jurisdictions both cases not eligible (25) | Jurisdictions program not in effect (19) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hospital | Physician | Hospital | Physician | | |
| Florida..... | Not eligible | Not eligible | $375.00 | Not provided | Alabama 1/ | Alaska |
| Idaho..... | $375.00 | $125.00 | Not eligible | Not eligible | Arkansas 1/ | Arizona |
| Louisiana..... | 375.00 | Not eligible | 375.00 | Not eligible | California 2/ | Colorado |
| Massachusetts.. | 325.00 | 125.00 | 75.00 | $125.00 | Connecticut 1/ | Delaware |
| New Hampshire.. | Not eligible | Not eligible | 375.00 | 125.00 | District of Columbia 3/ | Georgia |
| New Jersey..... | 363.00 | 125.00 | 375.00 | 125.00 | Guam 1/ | Indiana |
| New York..... | 325.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | Hawaii 3/ | Mississippi |
| Oklahoma..... | Not eligible | Not eligible | 375.00 | 125.00 | Illinois 1/ | Montana |
| Pennsylvania... | 375.00 | 125.00 | 375.00 | 125.00 | Iowa 1/ | Minnesota |
| West Virginia.. | Not eligible | Not eligible | 375.00 | 125.00 | Kansas 1/ | Missouri |
| | | | | | Kentucky 1/ | Nebraska |
| | | | | | Maine 1/ | North Carolina |
| | | | | | Maryland 1/ | New Mexico |
| | | | | | Michigan 1/ | Nevada |
| | | | | | N. Dakota 4/ | Ohio |
| | | | | | Oregon 1/ | Rhode Island |
| | | | | | Puerto Rico 5/ | South Dakota |
| | | | | | S. Carolina 1/ | Texas |
| | | | | | Tennessee 1/ | Wisconsin |
| | | | | | Utah 1/ | |
| | | | | | Vermont 1/ | |
| | | | | | Virgin Islands 1/ | |
| | | | | | Virginia 1/ | |
| | | | | | Washington 3/ | |
| | | | | | Wyoming 4/ | |

1/ Income exceeds jurisdiction's income level for financial eligibility.
2/ No costs are assumed until after 30 days hospitalization. Cases do not meet this requirement.
3/ Value of liquid assets exceeds amount jurisdiction allows.
4/ Excess income above threshold of eligibility for application to medical cost sufficient to meet the $500 medical bill.
5/ Income exceeds jurisdiction's income for eligibility for single person. Value of liquid assets exceeds amount jurisdiction allows for couple.

Table 2. Explanation of financial eligibility determination of the case situations in the 10 jurisdictions in which one or both would be eligible, April 1964

| SINGLE | COUPLE |
|---|---|
| **Florida** | |
| Not eligible. Income exceeds State's income level for eligibility: $1,800. | State has $3,600 income level for eligibility; case thus eligible for $375 in hospital costs. Plan does not provide for physician services. |
| **Idaho** | |
| State has $2,004 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. Case has $1,850, therefore eligible for $375 hospital costs and $125 physician services. | Not eligible. Income exceeds State's income level of $2,436 for financial eligibility. |
| **Louisiana** | |
| Eligible for hospitalization. Not eligible for physician services because monthly income exceeds $125. | Eligible for hospitalization. Not eligible for physician services because monthly income exceeds $175. |
| **Massachusetts** | |
| State has $1,800 level of income for financial eligibility with excess income applied to medical costs. Case has $50 to apply, therefore eligible for $450 from agency. Therefore eligible for $325 for hospital costs. Eligible for $125 physician services. Relatives' responsibility provision does not apply to case. | State has $2,700 level of income for financial eligibility with excess income applied to medical costs. Case has $300 to apply, therefore eligible for $200 from agency. Client pays $300 toward hospital costs, agency pays $75; agency pays $125 physician services. Relatives' responsibility provision does not apply to case. |
| **New Hampshire** | |
| State has $1,800 level of income for financial eligibility therefore case with $1,850 is not eligible. | State has $3,000 level of income for financial eligibility therefore case with $3,000 eligible for $375 hospital cost and $125 physician services. |

| SINGLE | COUPLE |
|---|---|
| **New Jersey** | |
| State has $1,800 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. According to scale, client with $153-$154 monthly income pays first $12 of hospitalization. Therefore case eligible for $375 minus $12, or $363, in hospital costs plus $125 in physician services. Relatives' responsibility--family of 4 allowed $7,800; no contribution expected. | State has $3,000 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. Scale not applicable until monthly income exceeds $250. Relatives' responsibility--family of 4 allowed $7,800; no contribution expected. |
| **New York** | |
| State has $1,800 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. Also, can hold $900 "cash reserve" with excess applied to medical costs; can hold the $500 insurance. Case has $150 to apply to medical cost ($50 excess income above $1,800; $100 personal property above the $900 allowed). Therefore agency will pay total of $350 hospital and physician costs. Assume agency to pay $325 hospital costs and case pays $50; agency to pay $25 physician services, case pays $100. No relatives' contribution expected according to scale. | State has $2,600 level of income for financial eligibility with excess income applied to medical costs. Also can hold $1,300 "cash reserve" with excess applied to medical costs. Can hold the $500 insurance. Case has $400 to apply to medical cost ($400 excess income above $2,600). Therefore, agency will pay $50 toward hospital cost and case pays $325, agency to pay $50 physician services and case will pay $75. No relatives' contribution expected according to scale. |
| **Oklahoma** | |
| State allows only $700 resource to be held therefore case with $1,000 not eligible. | Couple can hold $1,000 plus insurance thus is eligible for $375 hospitalization and $125 physician services. |
| **Pennsylvania** | |
| State has $2,400 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. Relatives' responsibility is $180 contribution a year. $1,850 + $180 = $2,030, case eligible. | State has $3,840 level of income for financial eligibility with excess applied to medical costs. Relatives' responsibility is $180 contribution a year. $3,000 + $180 = $3,180, case eligible. |
| **West Virginia** | |
| Not eligible. Case income exceeds State's income level for financial eligibility, $1,500. | $3,000 financial eligibility level for couple. Can hold $1,500 combined assets. Eligible for $375 hospitalization and $125 physician services. |

# Child Welfare Research Grants

A total of $461,927 for 10 research and demonstration grants was awarded in April under the Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Children's Bureau.

Projects aimed at improved day care received first priority. The Jane Addams School of Social Work at the University of Illinois received $33,164 to continue a study of ways to train nonprofessionals for licensing day care and foster homes. The State University of New York received $117,606 for development of a demonstration day care center for socially and culturally deprived children between the ages of 6 months and 3 years. Howard University in Washington, D.C., received $55,440 to demonstrate the ability of a day-long nursery school program, combined with parent education, to improve the school-readiness of deprived children.

Three other projects are intended to provide more information on adoptions. The Alabama Department of Pensions and Security received a $65,159 grant to carry on a detailed followup study of older children who were adopted. The University of Wisconsin received a $10,777 research grant to continue work on determining what factors contribute to success or failure in the adoption of older children, as viewed by the adoptive parents. The University of Chicago received a $27,196 research grant to initiate a study of factors associated with varying levels of adjustment of adopted children.

Studies of unmarried mothers and fathers will be undertaken in two projects. The Vista Del Mar Child Care Service and the Research Service Bureau of the Jewish Federation Council in Los Angeles received $44,373 to continue a profile study of the unmarried father and the value of involving him in casework services. Columbia University in cooperation with the Salvation Army received a $14,798 research grant to complete a pilot study of unmarried motherhood among Negroes.

The University of Michigan received a $36,408 grant to continue experimental group work with foster parents, working mothers, and mothers assisted through the aid to families with dependent children program to help prevent emotional disturbance and delinquency in their children.

The New York Medical College in New York City received $57,006 to continue a demonstration program evaluating the methodology and effectiveness of group therapy for retarded adolescents.

This is the fifth series of grants by the Children's Bureau to nonprofit organizations for research and demonstration projects showing promise of substantive contributions to child welfare work. Awards for applications received on or before March 1 will be announced in June. Deadlines for receiving future applications are July 1 and November 1.

# Age Variations in Public Assistance Recipient Rates

The accompanying table and chart show the estimated public assistance recipient rates in 5-year age groups for the United States population as of October 1962. The combined rates for all programs except medical assistance for the aged (MAA), and the rates for each individual program, are given.

The estimates are based on age distributions of recipients found in the 1960 study of old-age assistance (OAA), the 1961 study of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), and the 1962 studies of aid to the blind (AB), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD). The distributions were applied to the October 1962 caseloads, and the resulting estimated numbers were related to Bureau of the Census estimates of the United States population by age in 1962 1/.

About 3.3 percent of all people in the Nation (1 in 30) were receiving OAA, AB, APTD, or AFDC. The addition of recipients of MAA brings the total rate to about 3.4 percent; the further addition of recipients of general assistance results in a total rate of 3.8 percent.

The extent to which public assistance is received is very definitely related to age. By far the highest rates are those of aged recipients, and their rates increase sharply with age--from 6.3 percent for persons 65-69 years of age to 30.7 percent of all those 85 years of age and over. The vast majority of the aged recipients are those who receive OAA, but there are also some recipients of AB and APTD in this group. In fact, the highest recipient rate by far found in AB is that of persons 85 and over--736 per 100,000.

Among small children the rate is quite low; it rises to a peak at about age 11, then falls off drastically for teenagers. Of all children under 5 years of age, 3.4 percent were found to be recipients of AFDC--children in need of public assistance because of the death, disability, absence from the home, or unemployment of the parent. For the children of kindergarten through junior high school age the recipient rates are higher--4.3 percent for children 5-9 years of age and 4.4 percent for children 10-14. For the older teen-age children the AFDC recipient rate drops precipitously, to 2.0 percent of all those 15-19 years of age. However, the law provides that children are eligible for AFDC only to the 18th birthday. The AFDC recipient rate in October 1962 for children 15-17 years of age only is estimated to have been 3.2 percent--still well below that for younger children.

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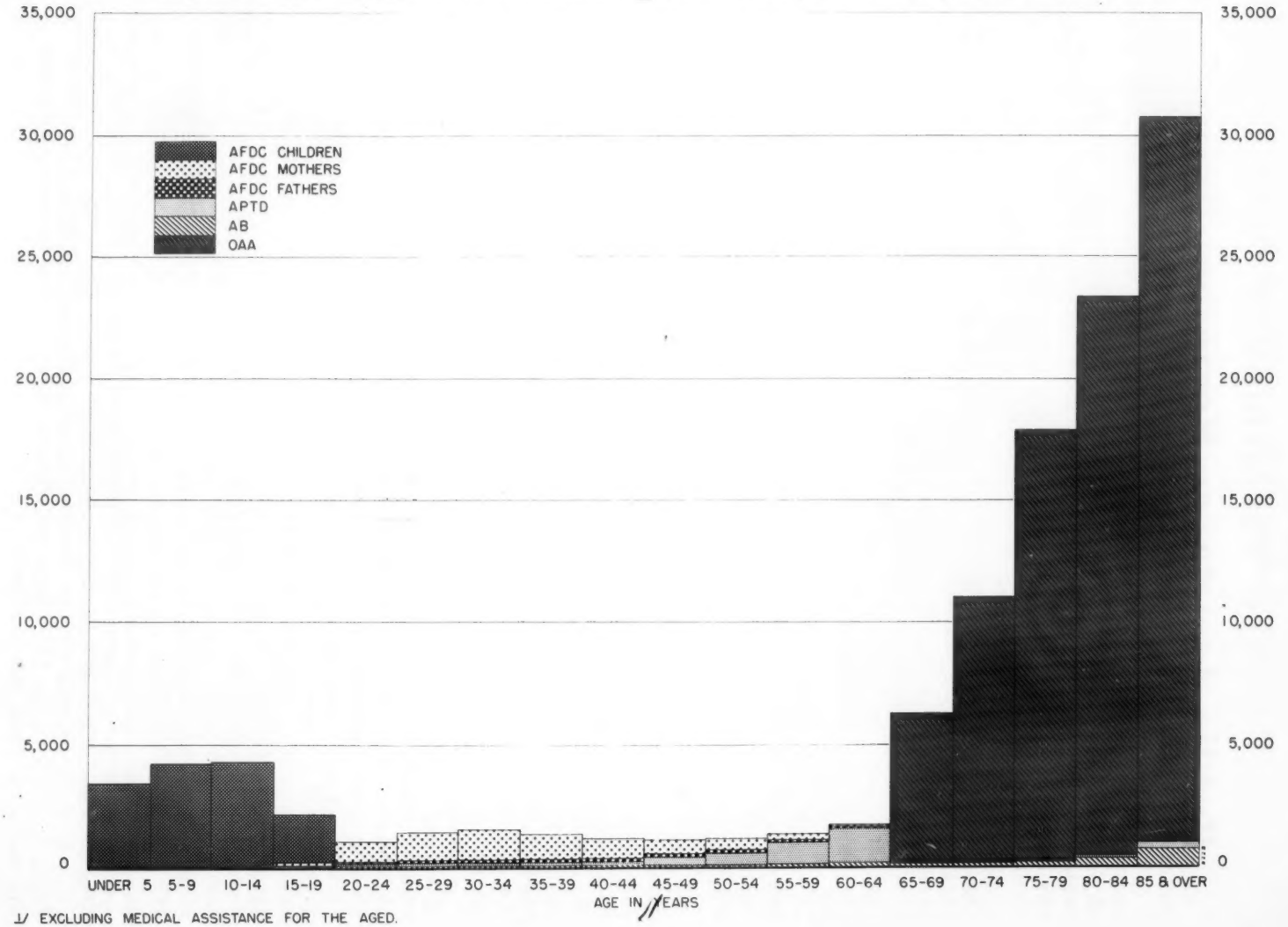
By Robert H. Mugge, Chief, Demographic Research Group, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services.

1/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 265, page 11. Data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam are excluded from the analysis.

## Recipients of special types of public assistance 1/ per 100,000 population, by age: October 1962




1/ EXCLUDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGED.

The mothers of AFDC children form the bulk of public assistance recipients in each age group between 18 and 50. The AFDC mothers are found most commonly in the 30-34 year age group, in which they make up 1.3 percent of the population.

Unemployed and incapacitated fathers included in AFDC cases make up only a very small portion--one-tenth or less in each age group--of the adult recipients of public assistance.

Recipient rates in both AB and APTD climb steadily from the younger to the older age groups, showing, as in OAA, the increasing dependency associated with advancing age. From the 35-39 year age group on, each recipient rate increases by about 50 percent every 5 years. The increasing rate in APTD culminates in the 60-64 year age group, in which 1.5 percent of all persons are APTD recipients. Above age 65 the recipient rates in both AB and APTD drop off, since in many States recipients of these programs transfer into OAA at age 65, and new aged recipients who have become blind or disabled enter the OAA program instead of AB or APTD.

## Estimated number of recipients of special types of public assistance 1/ per 100,000 population, by age: October 1962

| Age in years | Rate: per 100,000 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All programs | AFDC | | | APTD | AB | OAA |
| | | Children | Mothers | Unemployed or incapacitated fathers | | | |
| Total | 3,312 | 1,408 | 413 | 57 | 214 | 45 | 1,175 |
| Under 5 | 3,417 | 3,416 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- |
| 5 - 9 | 4,295 | 4,293 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- |
| 10 - 14 | 4,386 | 4,384 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- |
| 15 - 19 | 2,197 | 1,989 | 175 | 6 | 23 | 4 | --- |
| 20 - 24 | 1,021 | --- | 837 | 52 | 116 | 15 | --- |
| 25 - 29 | 1,482 | --- | 1,214 | 105 | 143 | 19 | --- |
| 30 - 34 | 1,535 | --- | 1,255 | 117 | 140 | 22 | --- |
| 35 - 39 | 1,366 | --- | 1,057 | 120 | 162 | 27 | --- |
| 40 - 44 | 1,194 | --- | 805 | 118 | 236 | 35 | --- |
| 45 - 49 | 1,150 | --- | 636 | 116 | 350 | 48 | --- |
| 50 - 54 | 1,188 | --- | 422 | 112 | 578 | 76 | --- |
| 55 - 59 | 1,374 | --- | 221 | 104 | 936 | 113 | --- |
| 60 - 64 | 1,788 | --- | 73 | 79 | 1,481 | 155 | --- |
| 65 - 69 | 6,279 | --- | 8 | 49 | 87 | 121 | 6,014 |
| 70 - 74 | 11,004 | --- | 5 | 34 | 32 | 133 | 10,800 |
| 75 - 79 | 17,897 | --- | --- | 24 | 42 | 194 | 17,637 |
| 80 - 84 | 23,334 | --- | --- | 19 | 96 | 339 | 22,880 |
| 85 and over | 30,747 | --- | --- | 12 | 248 | 736 | 29,751 |

1/ Excluding medical assistance for the aged.

# Projects Aided Under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program*

The following is a summary report of projects aided by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration. Projects supported by this program will be summarized annually in the June issue of Welfare in Review.

These reports will include only a listing of projects. From time to time, however, usually following the completion of projects, brief abstracts of project reports, including their main findings, will be published in Welfare in Review.

Of the 207 applications that have been submitted to the program, 65, or slightly over 31 percent, have been accepted for support. Twenty-one of these projects are now completed (table 1); 44 are currently active (table 2).

Projects currently being supported under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program include some that will be completed within the next few months as well as others that began only within the past several months. Twenty-one of the active projects began during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. Estimated or, for some projects, actual completion dates are given so that readers may know when to expect results from currently active projects.

Beginning with project 166, "Exploratory Project on the Major Leadership Role in Multiproblem Families," announcements of all grants awarded under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program have appeared in Welfare in Review. Support for projects 166-176 was reported in the April issue of Welfare in Review; the 10 most recently announced awards are described on page 24 of this issue.

Application forms and instructions for submitting proposals to the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program may be obtained by writing to: Chief, Research Grants Branch, Division of Research, Welfare Administration, 330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201

Deadlines for applications are January 15, June 1, and October 1. Notifications of awards based on recommendations of the Advisory Panel and action by the Commissioner of Welfare are sent approximately 4 months after these deadlines. Inquiries about the program can be sent to the address given above at any time.

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*Inquiries for further information about any of the projects listed should be addressed to the project directors.

## TABLE I. PROJECTS COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 1964

| Project No. | Project title | Grantee and project director |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | Attitudes Toward Dependency: A Study of 105 AFDC Mothers | Bryn Mawr College (Pa.); Jane Kronick |
| 005 | Exploratory Study on Organization of Public Assistance Personnel | University of Chicago; Edward Schwartz |
| 006 | Unwed Motherhood: Background and Social Consequences | University of North Carolina; Charles Bowerman |
| 007 | Services to Families Being Evicted From Public Low-Rent Housing | Friends Neighborhood Guild (Philadelphia); Mildred Guinessy |
| 009 | Income Maintenance and Adjustment Programs in Relation to Needs | Northern Michigan College; Jean Pearman |
| 013 | Family Problems in an Area of Rapid Social Change | University of Georgia; Raymond Payne and Stanley Fowler |
| 017 | Effectiveness of Services in Changing Values Among Negro Boys of AFDC Families | Goodrich Social Settlement, (Cleveland); John Cox |
| 019 | Credit Union Services to Low-Income Groups | University of Notre Dame (Ind.); John Croteau |
| 028 | Teenage Illegitimacy as Personal, Interpersonal and Community Deviancy | University of Michigan; Ronald Lippitt and Henry J. Meyer |
| 029 | Pilot Study of Nursing Home Costs | University of Michigan; Kenton Winter |
| 037 | Decision-Making Process Leading to Institutionalization of the Aged. | North Texas State University; Hiram Friedsam |
| 047 | Analysis of Suitable Home Cases Acted Upon by State Review Team | Florida State University; Robert Lansdale |
| 072 | Protective Services for Older People | Benjamin Rose Institute (Cleveland); Margaret Blenkner |
| 078 | Study of an Aged Low-Income Population in a Public Housing Project | Trinity University (Texas); Frances Carp |
| 088 | Family-Centered Treatment Research and Demonstration Project with Dependent Multi-Problem Families | University of Puerto Rico; Rosa Marin |
| 091 | A Study of Early Retirement and Programs of Preparation for Retirement | Cornell University (N.Y.); John McConnell |
| 092 | The Short-Term Reading Readiness Nursery: A Social Intervention Technique | University of Chicago; Fred Strodtbeck |
| 098 | Effect on Families and Individuals in a Rural Community When Public Relief was Exhausted | Community Chest and Council of the Cincinnati Area; William Walton |
| 099 | Planning for Evaluation of Services, Pruitt-Igoe (St. Louis) Housing Project | Missouri Department of Public Health and Welfare; Virginia Turner |
| 110 | Design of an Evaluation Study of Consumer Education | Joint Settlement Committee (New York City); Kenneth Lenihan |
| 115 | Social Characteristics and Employment Experiences in School Drop-Outs | Syracuse University (N.Y.); S.M. Miller |

## TABLE 2. CURRENT PROJECTS AS OF JUNE 1964

| Project No. | Project title | Grantee and project director | Estimated or actual ending date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 004 | Use and Non-Use of Public Assistance Funds by Child-Rearing Units in a Low-Income Community | Brandeis University (Mass.); David G. French | 8-31-64 |
| 026 | Research Demonstration with Dependent Multi-Problem Families | Chemung Co. Council of Community Services (N.Y.); David Wallace | 3-31-65 |
| 034 | Longitudinal Study of Retirement | Cornell University (N.Y.); Gordon Streib | 1-31-65 |
| 042 | Fatherless Families and Housing: A Study in Dependency | Syracuse University (N.Y.); Irwin Deutscher and Seymour Bellin | 5-31-65 |
| 058 | Influence of Old-Age Insurance and Private Pension Plans on Spending-Saving Behavior | Survey Research Center, University of Michigan; George Katona | 11-30-64 |
| 059 | Unmarried Mothers who Keep the First Out-Of-Wedlock Child | Community Council of Greater New York; Mignon Sauber | 3-31-65 |
| 067 | Some Social Aspects of Urban Renewal | The Menninger Foundation (Topeka, Kans.); Wm. Key | 1-31-66 |
| 068 | AFDC Family Rehabilitation Project | Community Service Society of New York; Alice McCabe | 3-1-65 |
| 075 | Intercountry Public Welfare Services | N.Y. School of Social Work (N.Y. City); Kenneth Murase | 10-31-64 |
| 085 | Determinants of the Geographical Mobility of Labor | University of Michigan; John Lansing and Eva Mueller | 3-31-65 |
| 090 | Organization and Utilization of Public Assistance Personnel | University of Chicago; Edward Schwartz | 3-31-66 |
| 103 | Contribution of Community Development to the Prevention of Dependency | Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee; Nancy Lurie and Helen Miller | 10-31-64 |
| 105 | Measures of Social Functioning in Multi-Problem Families in Central Harlem | Commissioner of Welfare of the City of N.Y.(Interdepartmental Neighborhood Ctr); Lillian Lampkin | 10-31-64 |
| 107 | Economic Status, Unemployment, and Family Growth | University of Michigan; Ronald Freedman | 6-30-65 |
| 124 | Experimental Short-Term Reading Readiness Study | University of Chicago; Fred Strodtbeck | 12-31-65 |
| 125 | Economic Functions of Kinship Structures in Low-Income Groups | Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. (D.C.); Leonard Goodman | 2-28-65 |
| 127 | A Comparative Analysis of the Culture of Poverty in Puerto Rico and New York | University of Illinois; Oscar Lewis | 5-31-65 |
| 132 | Effect of Income on Expenditure for and Use of Health Services | University of Chicago; Margaret Reid | 5-31-66 |
| 133 | Study of AFDC Families and Children | University of N.Carolina; Daniel Price | 10-31-64 |
| 135 | Temporary Disability Insurance for Farm Workers | University of Michigan; Philip Booth | 11-30-64 |
| 139 | A Family Centered Treatment Research and Demonstration Project in Puerto Rico with Dependent Multi-Problem Families | University of Puerto Rico; Rosa C. Marin | 5-31-65 |
| 145 | Social Work as a Career: The Plans and Experiences of America's 1961 College Graduates | National Opinion Research Center (Chicago); Norman Miller | 11-30-64 |
| 148 | Educational Barriers to Economic Security in Large Cities | Teachers College, Columbia University (N.Y.); Robert Dentler | 8-31-64 |
| 151 | A Longitudinal Study of the Effects of Pre-Retirement Education on the Adjustment in Retirement of Hourly Rated Workers | University of Michigan; Woodrow Hunter | 4-30-66 |

Table 2.--Continued

| Project No. | Project title | Grantee and project director | Estimated or actual ending date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 155 | Consequences of a State Suitable Home Law for ADC Families in Florida | Florida State University; Lewis Killian | 10-31-66 |
| 157 | Family Life and Economic Dependency | Bryn Mawr College (Pa.); Jane Kronick | 10-31-64 |
| 158 | The Aged, Family and Friends | Western Reserve University (Ohio); Irving Rosow | 10-31-64 |
| 160 | Study of Nursing Home Patient Care Needs in Relation to Sources of Support and Admission | University of Michigan; Kenton Winter | 12-31-64 |
| 164 | Employment Opportunities of Negro and White Youth | John Hopkins University (Md.); Bernard Levenson | 10-31-65 |
| 166 | Exploratory Project on the Major Leadership Role in Multi-Problem Families | Hospital and Welfare Board of Hillsborough Co. (Tampa, Fla.); Louis Earles | 2-28-65 |
| 170 | A Field Survey of Migratory Farm Labor in Wisconsin | University of Wisconsin; Elizabeth Raushenbush | 2-28-65 |
| 171 | Modes of Withdrawals from Active Occupational Roles by Farmers, Small Town Merchants, Professionals, and Factory Workers 50 and Older in Iowa | Iowa State University; Jon Doerflinger | 2-28-67 |
| 175 | Research and Demonstration Project on Protective Services for Older People | The Benjamin Rose Institute (Cleveland, Ohio); Margaret Blenkner | 5-31-67 |
| 176 | A Self-Help Community Effort in a Fringe In-Migrant Section of Las Vegas, Nevada | Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Assn.; Elaine Walbroek | 2-28-65 |
| 178 | An Exploratory Study of Family Measurement Instruments | Washington State University; F. Ivan Nye | 8-31-65 |
| 182 | The Effect of Legal and Policy Restrictions on the Availability and Utilization of Services by Non-Residents | United Good Neighbors Fund of Seattle and King Co. (Wash.); Murray B. Meld | 5-31-65 |
| 189 | Unwed Motherhood: Personal and Social Consequences | University of N. Carolina; Charles E. Bowerman | 5-31-65 |
| 191 | A Study of Blue-Collar Worker Resistance to Preretirement Education | Pennsylvania State University; Charles Steinberg and H. Kirk Dansereau | 5-31-66 |
| 193 | Poverty and Aging as Factors in Social Isolation | Bur. of Social Science Research (D.C.); George S. Rosenberg | 5-31-66 |
| 199 | Identification and Experimental Modification of Social-Psychological Correlates of Economic Dependency | Iowa State University; Paul R. Kimmel and Timothy Brock | 5-31-66 |
| 200 | The Successful Urban Slum Child: A Psychological Study of Personality and Academic Success in Deprived Children | Teachers College, Columbia University; Bernard Mackler | 5-31-67 |
| 201 | Legal Interventions, Social Mobility, and Dependency--A Study of Public Assistance in Housing | Oberlin College (Ohio); Kiyoshi Ikeda | 5-31-66 |
| 202 | Concerted Services Baseline Study | University of Miami (Fla.); Aaron Lipman | 6-30-66 |
| 207 | Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Welfare Dependent and Low-Income Families | California Dept. of Social Welfare; Robert C. Stone | 5-31-66 |

# Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Awarded in April

Research and demonstration grants totaling $285,925 were awarded in April under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration.

The California Department of Social Welfare was awarded $67,543 to conduct a study comparing a group of families who receive public assistance with a group of other low-income families. The purpose is to discover differences which might yield new clues on ways to help dependent families become self-supporting.

Two grants will support studies of characteristics of deprived children. The Teachers College of Columbia University received $15,732 to undertake an exploratory study of factors contributing to the academic achievement of children living in slums. Iowa State University received $11,850 for a study focused on characteristics of youths in dependent families which may later affect their employability.

The University of Miami received $26,800 to study the planning of welfare services for older people living in public housing. Preretirement educational programs for blue-collar workers will be studied by Pennsylvania State University with the aid of a $12,610 grant.

The United Good Neighbor Fund of Seattle and King County, Washington, was awarded $22,000 for studies of transient persons whose lack of residence often makes them ineligible for services from local voluntary and public agencies.

Washington State University under a grant of $16,373 will study ways of measuring changes in the social functioning of families receiving services as part of demonstration projects supported under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program.

A grant of $8,980 to the University of North Carolina will be used for an analysis of previously collected data on problems facing unmarried mothers. The analysis will focus on the immediate impact of premarital pregnancy and the problems faced by the mother who keeps her child.

Oberlin College in Ohio was awarded $25,677 to study the influence of different types of housing assistance and housing subsidy upon the economic security and independence of a family.

Aided by a grant of $78,360, the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, D.C., will study whether it is poverty or aging, or both, which is responsible for what appears to be widespread social isolation among many aged persons. Various age and income groups will be compared.

# Publications of Interest*

## Welfare Administration

Serving People in Need: Public Assistance Under the Social Security Act. P.A. Report No. 47. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 28 pp. 25 cents. Revised to include provisions under the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act. Explains Federal and State responsibilities in administration of the public assistance programs and the legislative provisions under which assistance is available. Includes statistical data on the programs in the form of charts and graphs.

"Bills Affecting Older Persons Introduced January-December 1963, 88th Congress, First Session," Highlights of Legislation on Aging. OA No.513. Office of Aging, March 1964. 17 pp.

Feeding Mentally Retarded Children: A Guide for Nurses Working With Families Who Have Mentally Retarded Children. Children's Bureau, 1964. 12 pp. 15 cents. Guide in defining areas of nursing concern and in teaching the family to help the child achieve as much independence as possible in his feeding.

Homemaker Services: History and Bibliography. By Maud Morlock. Children's Bureau Publication No. 410. 1964. 116 pp. 40 cents.

It's Your Children's Bureau: The Bureau's Current Programs. Children's Bureau Publication No. 357. 1964. 79 pp. 30 cents.

Services for Children: How Title V of the Social Security Act Benefits Children. Children's Bureau, 1964. 12 pp. Fact sheet on programs of the Children's Bureau authorized by Title V of the Social Security Act.

Nursing Role in Counseling Parents of Mentally Retarded Children. By Ilse S. Wolff, (Mental Health Nursing Consultant, Connecticut State Department of Public Health). Children's Bureau, 1964. 15 pp.

Health Education of the Tropical Mother in Feeding Her Young Child. By Derrick B. Jelliffe and F. John Bennett of Makerere Medical School, Kampala, Uganda. Children's Bureau, 1964. 25 pp.

Grants for Maternity and Infant Care Projects: Policies and Procedures. Children's Bureau, 1964. 24 pp.

Publications of the Children's Bureau. Children's Bureau, 1964. 29 pp. Lists and indexes all current publications of the Children's Bureau.

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* Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the issuing agency.

# Program and Operating Statistics

## Public Assistance in March 1964

More than 8 million persons received aid under the six public assistance programs 1/ in March--an increase of roughly 60,600 from the February total, but the smallest rise in 4 months. The usual favorable seasonal conditions contributed most to the slackening in the rate of increase.

In March the number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) rose 65,500 (or 1.6 percent), including an increase of 24,900 in the unemployed-parent segment of the program. California, which initiated payments for children of unemployed parents in February, reported a rise of 30,500 in total recipients; about two-thirds of the increase was in the unemployed-parent segment. Other noticeable increases in the total number of AFDC recipients occurred in Illinois (6,800) and New York (5,900).

In general assistance, decreases in half the States resulted in a national decline of 21,200 or 2.3 percent in number of recipients. There were slightly more recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind than in the preceding month, mainly because of an increase in one or two States in the number of vendor medical payments in behalf of persons who were no longer receiving money payments.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, were $424.7 million in March--$10.0 million more than in February. Larger amounts of vendor medical payments under old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged accounted for $4.2 million of the rise, and increased money payments in AFDC represented $3.5 million.

The average money payment per recipient under five programs changed by a small amount in the Nation as a whole and in most States. In Colorado, where the maximum on individual money payments was increased from $113 to $114, the average money payment rose by more than $1. Colorado, Illinois, and Tennessee initiated liberalizations in AFDC in March; as a result the average money payment per recipient in these States increased $1-$2.

Tables:


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| Numbers of public assistance recipients and amounts of payments, March 1964 | 27-37 |
| OASDI benefits, summary data, March 1964 | 38 |


1/ Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1963-March 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

| Year and month | Old-age assistance 2/ | Medical assistance for the aged 2/ | Aid to the blind 2/ | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/ | Aid to families with dependent children | | | General assistance 4/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Families | Total recipients 3/ | Children | Cases | Recipients |
| | Number of recipients | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 2,214,339 | 117,508 | 98,837 | 445,780 | 975,483 | 3,992,779 | 2,985,727 | 388,000 | 1,020,000 |
| April | 2,211,016 | 127,412 | 98,588 | 448,448 | 977,739 | 4,004,001 | 2,995,563 | 370,000 | 940,000 |
| May | 2,202,570 | 129,493 | 98,471 | 459,229 | 972,498 | 3,976,422 | 2,978,752 | 350,000 | 856,000 |
| June | 2,198,962 | 136,220 | 98,404 | 461,537 | 962,566 | 3,934,391 | 2,951,882 | 330,000 | 778,000 |
| July | 2,191,307 | 140,159 | 98,096 | 466,524 | 957,629 | 3,910,589 | 2,932,495 | 325,000 | 769,000 |
| August | 2,194,275 | 148,473 | 98,140 | 470,174 | 954,957 | 3,912,137 | 2,933,228 | 326,000 | 767,000 |
| September | 2,191,593 | 144,021 | 97,954 | 472,162 | 951,818 | 3,902,605 | 2,930,806 | 322,000 | 754,000 |
| October | 2,196,429 | 157,707 | 98,178 | 475,493 | 957,024 | 3,920,794 | 2,945,425 | 326,000 | 766,000 |
| November | 2,194,387 | 152,919 | 97,843 | 477,472 | 958,325 | 3,933,339 | 2,954,844 | 322,000 | 765,000 |
| December | 2,193,564 | 150,162 | 97,794 | 479,315 | 969,084 | 3,988,961 | 2,993,326 | 353,000 | 870,000 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,190,004 | 156,769 | 97,709 | 482,446 | 983,114 | 4,059,302 | 3,042,042 | 376,000 | 951,000 |
| February | 2,188,506 | 160,471 | 97,617 | 486,286 | 999,970 | 4,141,730 | 3,098,336 | 374,000 | 933,000 |
| March | 2,188,573 | 172,736 | 97,766 | 490,127 | 1,013,402 | 4,207,249 | 3,148,928 | 373,000 | 912,000 |
| | Percentage change from previous month | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | -0.1 | +0.7 | -0.3 | +0.8 | +0.9 | +0.8 | +0.8 | -0.6 | -1.7 |
| April | -.2 | +8.4 | -.3 | +.6 | +.2 | +.3 | +.3 | -4.4 | -7.9 |
| May | -.4 | +1.6 | -.1 | +2.4 | -.5 | -.7 | -.6 | -5.6 | -8.9 |
| June | -.2 | +5.2 | -.1 | +.5 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -.9 | -5.7 | -9.2 |
| July | -.3 | +2.9 | -.3 | +1.1 | -.5 | -.6 | -.7 | -1.5 | -1.1 |
| August | +.1 | +5.9 | (5/) | +.8 | -.3 | (5/) | (5/) | +.3 | -.3 |
| September | -.1 | -3.0 | -.2 | +.4 | -.3 | -.2 | -.1 | -1.2 | -1.7 |
| October | +.2 | +9.5 | +.2 | +.7 | +.5 | +.5 | +.5 | +1.5 | +1.5 |
| November | -.1 | -3.0 | -.3 | +.4 | +.1 | +.3 | +.3 | -1.1 | +.3 |
| December | (6/) | -1.8 | -.1 | +.4 | +1.1 | +1.4 | +1.3 | +9.6 | +13.7 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | -.2 | +4.4 | -.1 | +.7 | +1.4 | +2.0 | +1.6 | +6.5 | +9.3 |
| February | -.1 | +2.4 | -.1 | +.8 | +1.7 | +2.0 | +1.8 | -.7 | -2.1 |
| March | (5/) | +7.6 | +.2 | +.8 | +1.3 | +1.6 | +1.6 | -.2 | -2.3 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, March 1963-March 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

| Year and month | Total 2/ | Old-age assistance 3/ | Medical assistance for the aged 3/ | Aid to the blind 3/ | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/ | Aid to families with dependent children | General assistance 4/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount of assistance | | | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | |
| March | $396,482,000 | $169,787,562 | $23,824,718 | $8,045,621 | $33,436,893 | $125,231,254 | $26,377,000 |
| April | 399,177,000 | 170,660,914 | 26,441,100 | 8,044,895 | 34,071,522 | 125,534,737 | 25,264,000 |
| May | 399,392,000 | 171,464,001 | 28,870,692 | 8,049,211 | 34,529,977 | 124,204,346 | 23,215,000 |
| June | 390,918,000 | 169,395,345 | 26,592,866 | 8,040,888 | 34,522,707 | 121,770,120 | 21,298,000 |
| July | 390,482,000 | 168,081,430 | 28,426,914 | 8,043,679 | 35,105,811 | 120,616,307 | 21,397,000 |
| August | 391,217,000 | 167,109,786 | 29,642,387 | 8,009,157 | 35,424,031 | 121,184,131 | 21,350,000 |
| September | 391,487,000 | 168,441,224 | 28,202,295 | 7,972,555 | 35,667,016 | 121,842,043 | 21,112,000 |
| October | 399,662,000 | 169,526,665 | 31,851,824 | 8,109,060 | 36,287,194 | 123,437,104 | 21,728,000 |
| November | 393,541,000 | 168,016,864 | 28,966,274 | 7,990,500 | 35,943,882 | 122,804,815 | 21,241,000 |
| December | 402,553,000 | 168,979,916 | 30,212,901 | 8,021,730 | 36,301,352 | 126,649,272 | 23,996,000 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | |
| January | 407,263,000 | 168,975,680 | 30,929,987 | 8,013,048 | 36,599,609 | 128,918,392 | 25,664,000 |
| February | 414,663,000 | 171,345,730 | 31,757,790 | 8,076,895 | 37,336,550 | 132,718,951 | 24,986,000 |
| March | 424,701,000 | 172,520,714 | 34,679,610 | 8,141,086 | 38,241,387 | 136,832,591 | 25,139,000 |
| | Percentage change from previous month | | | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | |
| March | +1.7 | +0.8 | +5.0 | +0.9 | +1.7 | +2.3 | +0.7 |
| April | +.7 | +.5 | +11.0 | (5/) | +1.9 | +.2 | -4.2 |
| May | +.1 | +.5 | +9.2 | +.1 | +1.3 | -1.1 | -8.1 |
| June | -2.1 | -1.2 | -7.9 | -.1 | (5/) | -2.0 | -8.3 |
| July | -.1 | -.8 | +6.9 | (6/) | +1.7 | -.9 | +.5 |
| August | +.2 | -.6 | +4.3 | -.4 | +.9 | +.5 | -.2 |
| September | +.1 | +.8 | -4.9 | -.5 | +.7 | +.5 | -1.1 |
| October | +2.1 | +.6 | +12.9 | +1.7 | +1.7 | +1.3 | +2.9 |
| November | -1.5 | -.9 | -9.1 | -1.5 | -.9 | -.5 | -2.2 |
| December | +2.3 | +.6 | +4.3 | +.4 | +1.0 | +3.1 | +13.0 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | |
| January | +1.2 | (5/) | +2.4 | -.1 | +.8 | +1.8 | +7.0 |
| February | +1.8 | +1.4 | +2.7 | +.8 | +2.0 | +2.9 | -2.6 |
| March | +2.4 | +.7 | +9.2 | +.8 | +2.4 | +3.1 | +.6 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total amount | Average | February 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total 2/..... | 2,188,573 | $172,520,714 | $78.83 | (3/) | +0.7 | -1.2 | +1.6 |
| Ala..... | 109,296 | 7,501,688 | 68.64 | +.4 | +.5 | +4.1 | +1.6 |
| Alaska 4/ 5/..... | 1,388 | 6/ 123,473 | 88.96 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ariz..... | 13,346 | 829,420 | 62.15 | -.1 | -.5 | -.9 | +.3 |
| Ark..... | 57,762 | 3,570,934 | 61.82 | +.1 | +.3 | +2.7 | -.9 |
| Calif..... | 271,208 | 30,135,648 | 111.12 | +.5 | +1.3 | +3.5 | +6.8 |
| Colo. 2/..... | 49,077 | 4,933,750 | 100.53 | -.8 | +.8 | -.5 | -4.1 |
| Conn..... | 7,898 | 647,599 | 82.00 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -12.5 | -8.1 |
| Del..... | 1,219 | 76,970 | 63.14 | +1.3 | -5.3 | +9.7 | +15.3 |
| D. C..... | 2,424 | 226,557 | 93.46 | -.6 | +8.8 | -11.7 | -14.4 |
| Fla. 4/..... | 71,428 | 4,736,014 | 66.30 | +.1 | -.1 | +1.7 | +7.8 |
| Ga..... | 91,890 | 5,229,553 | 56.91 | -.1 | +2.3 | -.6 | +7.3 |
| Guam 5/..... | 164 | 5,771 | 35.19 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 4/..... | 1,154 | 92,322 | 80.00 | +1.1 | +22.7 | -2.4 | +29.8 |
| Idaho..... | 4,808 | 354,679 | 73.77 | -1.0 | +.2 | -11.4 | -9.0 |
| Ill. 4/..... | 59,539 | 5,230,891 | 87.86 | -.4 | -.5 | -5.8 | -4.0 |
| Ind..... | 23,291 | 1,862,770 | 79.98 | +.1 | +4.4 | -4.3 | +2.3 |
| Iowa..... | 29,102 | 2,677,921 | 92.02 | -.5 | +.3 | -4.7 | -2.5 |
| Kans..... | 22,487 | 2,023,883 | 90.00 | -2.9 | -1.1 | -9.6 | -10.5 |
| Ky. 4/..... | 56,247 | 3,392,563 | 60.32 | -.2 | -2.0 | +4.5 | +9.6 |
| La..... | 129,900 | 10,965,009 | 84.41 | +.1 | -.1 | +1.7 | +2.6 |
| Maine 4/..... | 11,180 | 936,063 | 83.73 | +.1 | +.1 | -1.0 | +6.0 |
| Md. 4/..... | 9,448 | 680,323 | 72.01 | +.2 | +.3 | +1.5 | +6.1 |
| Mass..... | 55,075 | 4,967,136 | 90.19 | -.3 | -2.2 | -4.2 | +.9 |
| Mich..... | 50,057 | 4,238,662 | 84.68 | -.3 | -2.5 | -2.5 | +5.5 |
| Minn..... | 43,209 | 4,953,677 | 114.64 | +.1 | +1.4 | -.8 | +8.3 |
| Miss..... | 74,571 | 2,925,934 | 39.24 | -.3 | +.5 | -3.4 | +7.6 |
| Mo..... | 104,160 | 6,997,341 | 67.18 | (7/) | (3/) | -2.2 | -.2 |
| Mont..... | 5,597 | 402,263 | 71.87 | -.4 | -.5 | -5.6 | -1.3 |
| Nebr..... | 12,711 | 1,178,196 | 92.69 | -.6 | +3.1 | -2.2 | +13.2 |
| Nev..... | 2,556 | 224,425 | 87.80 | +.2 | -.7 | +.4 | -2.5 |
| N. H..... | 4,500 | 455,413 | 101.20 | -.8 | -.6 | -2.0 | -.1 |
| N. J..... | 13,993 | 1,123,627 | 80.30 | (3/) | +.1 | -24.4 | -36.3 |
| N. Mex. 4/..... | 10,755 | 800,350 | 74.42 | -.2 | -.4 | -.2 | -7.9 |
| N. Y..... | 56,303 | 5,243,098 | 93.12 | +.1 | +2.1 | -1.2 | +8.1 |
| N. C..... | 43,746 | 2,579,296 | 58.96 | +.2 | +2.0 | -2.2 | +2.1 |
| N. Dak..... | 5,485 | 491,063 | 89.53 | -.5 | -14.0 | -5.9 | -3.0 |
| Ohio..... | 86,022 | 7,162,453 | 83.26 | +1.1 | -2.5 | -.4 | -.7 |
| Okla. 4/..... | 83,638 | 8,593,635 | 102.75 | +.1 | +9.5 | -.4 | +11.0 |
| Oreg..... | 11,457 | 778,896 | 67.98 | -1.5 | -.9 | -24.6 | -41.1 |
| Pa..... | 47,167 | 3,463,195 | 73.42 | +.3 | -1.2 | -2.8 | -8.5 |
| P. R..... | 32,699 | 308,685 | 9.44 | -.5 | +2.7 | -6.1 | -3.7 |
| R. I. 4/..... | 5,997 | 512,486 | 85.46 | +.3 | +.9 | -.9 | +1.5 |
| S. C..... | 26,456 | 1,408,451 | 53.24 | -.3 | +6.1 | -4.1 | +4.5 |
| S. Dak..... | 7,346 | 603,767 | 82.19 | -.6 | -.8 | -6.1 | -4.7 |
| Tenn..... | 46,080 | 2,439,997 | 52.95 | -.7 | -4.3 | -5.8 | +6.0 |
| Tex..... | 228,781 | 15,984,092 | 69.87 | +.1 | -.1 | +2.2 | +3.3 |
| Utah..... | 5,156 | 357,640 | 69.36 | -.9 | -2.5 | -7.6 | -.7 |
| Vt. 4/..... | 5,469 | 462,369 | 84.54 | -.1 | -2.7 | -1.0 | +4.4 |
| V. I..... | 473 | 16,164 | 34.17 | +.2 | -7.9 | -6.7 | -12.1 |
| Va..... | 13,410 | 825,388 | 61.55 | -.1 | -.6 | -2.3 | +3.8 |
| Wash..... | 34,278 | 2,760,293 | 80.53 | -.2 | +7.8 | -19.6 | -29.5 |
| W. Va..... | 14,893 | 729,346 | 48.97 | -.4 | -.5 | -6.6 | -2.5 |
| Wis..... | 29,700 | 3,077,579 | 103.62 | -.3 | -.4 | -3.8 | +.2 |
| Wyo..... | 2,577 | 221,996 | 86.15 | +.2 | +1.5 | -2.4 | -.4 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,787 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $333,295 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Data for February; March data not available. 6/ In Addition, supplemental payments of $20,833 from general assistance funds were made to 39 recipients. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

| State | Number of recipients 2/ | Payments for recipients | | Percentage change from February 1964 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total amount | Average | Number | Amount |
| Total..... | 172,736 | $34,679,610 | $200.77 | +7.6 | +9.2 |
| Ala..... | 283 | 80,307 | 283.77 | +13.2 | +15.0 |
| Ark..... | 2,410 | 145,206 | 60.25 | -5.9 | +4.0 |
| Calif..... | 27,759 | 8,246,339 | 297.07 | +24.7 | +28.8 |
| Conn..... | 5,431 | 3/ 1,064,335 | 195.97 | +1.1 | -5.8 |
| D. C..... | 678 | 261,044 | 385.02 | +31.7 | +79.3 |
| Fla. 4/..... | 413 | 158,545 | 383.89 | +11.9 | +5.0 |
| Guam 5/..... | 129 | 1,894 | 14.68 | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 4/..... | 466 | 133,574 | 286.64 | +2.9 | +17.0 |
| Idaho..... | 1,973 | 269,028 | 136.35 | +7.6 | +6.2 |
| Ill. 4/..... | 919 | 441,715 | 480.65 | +10.1 | +13.5 |
| Iowa..... | 1,557 | 194,571 | 124.97 | +125.7 | +151.4 |
| Kans..... | 1,547 | 3/ 216,251 | 139.79 | +41.9 | +46.5 |
| Ky. 4/..... | 6,651 | 202,656 | 30.47 | +7.7 | -8.7 |
| La..... | 491 | 86,317 | 175.80 | +7.9 | +14.8 |
| Maine 4/..... | 373 | 104,051 | 278.96 | +7.2 | +18.2 |
| Md. 4/..... | 9,486 | 313,109 | 33.01 | -.8 | -7.9 |
| Mass..... | 25,518 | 3/ 4,121,661 | 161.52 | +.9 | -4.4 |
| Mich..... | 5,247 | 1,746,220 | 332.80 | -3.8 | -13.1 |
| N. H..... | 1,055 | 70,929 | 67.23 | +38.6 | +108.3 |
| N. J..... | 4,922 | 3/ 1,083,602 | 220.15 | +3.2 | +11.8 |
| N. Y..... | 33,385 | 3/ 10,579,979 | 316.91 | +3.9 | +7.4 |
| N. Dak..... | 1,030 | 3/ 237,129 | 6/ 230.22 | -4.3 | +.8 |
| Okla. 4/..... | 1,113 | 166,884 | 149.94 | +2.8 | -4.6 |
| Oreg..... | 3,611 | 521,748 | 144.49 | +7.7 | +13.5 |
| Pa..... | 7,893 | 1,920,944 | 243.37 | +3.4 | +8.3 |
| P. R..... | 3,129 | 93,831 | 29.99 | +22.1 | +15.7 |
| S. C..... | 1,056 | 188,371 | 178.38 | +47.1 | +114.1 |
| Tenn..... | 4,430 | 219,566 | 49.56 | -1.4 | -12.2 |
| Utah..... | 1,911 | 226,941 | 118.76 | -6.8 | -8.1 |
| Vt. 4/..... | 83 | 26,142 | 314.96 | -27.2 | -32.9 |
| V. I..... | 93 | 1,367 | 14.70 | -18.4 | +13.2 |
| Va..... | 295 | 61,615 | 208.86 | (7/) | (7/) |
| Wash..... | 9,491 | 1,284,466 | 135.34 | +3.8 | -3.2 |
| W. Va..... | 7,894 | 204,329 | 25.88 | +17.6 | +61.5 |
| Wyo..... | 14 | 4,944 | (7/) | (7/) | (7/) |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $817 in Connecticut, $9,087 in Kansas, $99,155 in Massachusetts, $9,209 in New Jersey, $52,210 in New York, and $2,323 in North Dakota. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Data for February; March data not available. 6/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

## Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total amount | Average | February 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total 2/..... | 97,766 | $8,141,086 | $83.27 | +0.2 | +0.8 | -1.1 | +1.2 |
| Ala..... | 1,729 | 97,461 | 56.37 | -.2 | +3.3 | +3.5 | +21.1 |
| Alaska 3/ 4/.... | 104 | 8,076 | 77.65 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ariz..... | 836 | 60,059 | 71.84 | +.5 | (5/) | -4.7 | -6.0 |
| Ark..... | 1,976 | 133,107 | 67.36 | +.4 | -.2 | +.2 | +1.7 |
| Calif. 2/..... | 12,489 | 1,623,477 | 129.99 | +1.4 | +1.9 | +.7 | +1.6 |
| Colo..... | 257 | 22,802 | 88.72 | -.8 | +1.1 | -1.9 | +5.4 |
| Conn..... | 316 | 36,945 | 116.91 | 0 | +9.0 | +3.6 | +18.3 |
| Del..... | 296 | 23,551 | 79.56 | +1.4 | -.7 | +5.7 | +10.8 |
| D. C..... | 194 | 14,165 | 73.02 | +1.6 | +1.5 | +3.2 | +4.3 |
| Fla. 3/..... | 2,565 | 172,859 | 67.39 | +.2 | +1.4 | +1.2 | +5.1 |
| Ga..... | 3,161 | 187,695 | 59.38 | +.2 | +2.7 | +1.9 | +7.1 |
| Guam 4/..... | 6 | 132 | (6/) | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 3/..... | 82 | 7,780 | 94.88 | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) |
| Idaho..... | 129 | 9,467 | 73.39 | 0 | +1.9 | -2.3 | +1.4 |
| Ill. 3/..... | 2,620 | 234,211 | 89.39 | -.7 | -.2 | -7.5 | -11.8 |
| Ind..... | 1,794 | 149,523 | 83.35 | +.7 | +6.3 | -1.2 | -2.6 |
| Iowa..... | 1,226 | 124,316 | 101.40 | -.2 | +.7 | -6.8 | -6.5 |
| Kans..... | 504 | 44,440 | 88.17 | -2.1 | (7/) | -6.5 | -11.9 |
| Ky. 3/..... | 2,429 | 168,964 | 69.56 | (5/) | -1.9 | +2.5 | +5.5 |
| La..... | 2,833 | 229,465 | 81.00 | +.3 | +.4 | +2.1 | +2.9 |
| Maine 3/..... | 364 | 30,649 | 84.20 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -11.2 | -7.1 |
| Md. 3/..... | 407 | 31,910 | 78.40 | -.7 | -.9 | -1.9 | +9.9 |
| Mass..... | 2,298 | 308,105 | 134.08 | +.8 | +2.1 | +2.2 | +9.1 |
| Mich..... | 1,694 | 147,107 | 86.84 | +.1 | -5.8 | +1.8 | -11.2 |
| Minn..... | 1,082 | 125,535 | 116.02 | +.5 | +6.3 | +5.0 | +5.4 |
| Miss..... | 2,998 | 132,718 | 44.27 | (7/) | +2.5 | -7.6 | +8.8 |
| Mo. 2/..... | 4,572 | 342,900 | 75.00 | -.2 | -.2 | -3.0 | +4.0 |
| Mont..... | 263 | 21,485 | 81.69 | +.8 | -2.3 | -8.0 | -3.0 |
| Nebr..... | 669 | 71,363 | 106.68 | -1.2 | +2.1 | -2.3 | +11.2 |
| Nev..... | 169 | 19,967 | 118.15 | -.6 | -1.1 | +2.4 | +2.5 |
| N. H..... | 261 | 26,965 | 103.31 | -1.5 | -1.6 | +.8 | +1.7 |
| N. J..... | 941 | 80,013 | 85.03 | +.4 | +2.3 | -1.2 | -1.7 |
| N. Mex. 3/..... | 341 | 30,597 | 89.73 | -.9 | -.9 | -3.4 | +14.9 |
| N. Y..... | 3,227 | 366,574 | 113.60 | +.9 | +6.3 | -5.0 | +10.2 |
| N. C..... | 5,061 | 330,933 | 65.39 | -.2 | -.7 | +.1 | +7.5 |
| N. Dak..... | 78 | 6,838 | 87.67 | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) |
| Ohio..... | 3,396 | 274,687 | 80.89 | -.4 | -3.3 | -1.3 | -6.7 |
| Okla. 3/..... | 1,697 | 201,918 | 118.99 | 0 | -.4 | -1.0 | +2.7 |
| Oreg..... | 413 | 33,361 | 80.78 | +3.8 | +1.2 | +7.3 | -8.6 |
| Pa. 2/..... | 17,873 | 1,327,914 | 74.30 | +.1 | -.9 | +.4 | -1.0 |
| P. R..... | 1,528 | 12,804 | 8.38 | -.8 | -.5 | -6.3 | -5.0 |
| R. I. 3/..... | 102 | 8,795 | 86.23 | (6/) | (6/) | -5.6 | -5.0 |
| S. C..... | 1,746 | 109,975 | 62.99 | +.6 | +2.1 | +3.2 | +5.0 |
| S. Dak..... | 130 | 8,928 | 68.68 | +.8 | +.3 | -3.7 | -1.0 |
| Tenn..... | 2,274 | 118,190 | 51.97 | -1.1 | -.1 | -5.9 | +2.0 |
| Tex..... | 4,820 | 334,338 | 69.36 | -.5 | -.4 | -5.6 | -4.1 |
| Utah..... | 172 | 13,047 | 75.85 | -2.3 | -1.3 | -3.9 | -6.3 |
| Vt. 3/..... | 113 | 9,220 | 81.59 | +2.7 | +14.3 | +3.7 | +29.4 |
| V. I..... | 15 | 507 | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) |
| Va..... | 1,136 | 79,750 | 70.20 | -1.2 | +3.1 | -1.5 | +5.3 |
| Wash..... | 672 | 61,570 | 91.62 | +.6 | +9.6 | +2.6 | -9.4 |
| W. Va..... | 836 | 40,060 | 47.92 | -.5 | -.5 | -4.9 | -4.1 |
| Wis..... | 813 | 79,018 | 97.19 | -.7 | -.1 | -5.6 | -8.2 |
| Wyo..... | 59 | 4,845 | 82.12 | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) | (6/) |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $9,960 to 56 of recipients; Missouri, $50,864 to 672 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $933,674 to 12,656 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for February; March data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total amount | Average | February 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total 2/..... | 490,127 | $38,241,387 | $78.02 | +0.8 | +2.4 | +9.9 | +14.4 |
| Ala..... | 14,183 | 657,574 | 46.36 | +.6 | +.6 | +7.3 | +8.7 |
| Alaska 2/ 3/.... | 106 | 13,037 | 122.99 | --- | --- | (4/) | (4/) |
| Ariz..... | 2,689 | 182,083 | 67.71 | +2.9 | +3.3 | +76.4 | +73.9 |
| Ark..... | 9,138 | 527,091 | 57.68 | +.5 | +1.0 | +8.0 | +11.0 |
| Calif..... | 45,227 | 5,325,888 | 117.76 | +2.5 | +12.8 | +52.1 | +62.4 |
| Colo..... | 6,013 | 447,163 | 74.37 | +.3 | +.1 | +3.7 | +5.6 |
| Conn..... | 6,971 | 485,248 | 69.61 | 0 | -2.6 | +12.3 | +33.7 |
| Del..... | 437 | 31,407 | 71.87 | +1.2 | +.9 | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| D. C..... | 3,040 | 236,281 | 77.72 | +1.1 | +1.9 | +1.3 | -.5 |
| Fla. 2/..... | 15,744 | 1,120,156 | 71.15 | +1.1 | +.3 | +10.7 | +17.1 |
| Ga..... | 25,685 | 1,557,365 | 60.63 | +.4 | +4.0 | +.7 | +7.9 |
| Guam 3/..... | 62 | 1,557 | 25.11 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 2/..... | 1,056 | 137,694 | 130.39 | +.9 | +12.0 | +4.0 | +27.0 |
| Idaho..... | 2,676 | 152,158 | 56.86 | +.5 | +5.6 | +13.1 | +13.1 |
| Ill. 2/..... | 27,886 | 2,580,899 | 92.55 | +.6 | +.7 | -3.4 | -9.7 |
| Ind..... | 950 | 104,879 | 110.40 | +6.5 | +16.4 | (5/) | (5/) |
| Iowa..... | 1,090 | 89,766 | 82.35 | +.6 | -.3 | +20.7 | +23.1 |
| Kans..... | 4,496 | 492,896 | 109.63 | +.5 | +2.6 | +4.3 | +20.3 |
| Ky. 2/..... | 9,683 | 728,393 | 75.22 | +.6 | +2.6 | +5.1 | +15.1 |
| La..... | 18,655 | 1,079,522 | 57.87 | +.4 | +.6 | +3.2 | +4.8 |
| Maine 2/..... | 2,234 | 195,355 | 87.45 | -.2 | -.5 | -5.3 | -2.2 |
| Md. 2/..... | 7,224 | 556,271 | 77.00 | +1.8 | +1.6 | +12.6 | +23.9 |
| Mass..... | 11,474 | 1,616,823 | 140.91 | +1.7 | -.8 | +8.2 | +16.2 |
| Mich..... | 7,327 | 773,413 | 105.56 | +1.6 | -7.9 | +12.8 | +14.3 |
| Minn..... | 3,370 | 207,229 | 61.49 | +.8 | +1.6 | +12.0 | +12.8 |
| Miss..... | 16,770 | 731,112 | 43.60 | +.7 | +.7 | +15.9 | +47.3 |
| Mo..... | 14,607 | 1,026,652 | 70.28 | +.3 | +.3 | -1.6 | +2.4 |
| Mont..... | 1,273 | 100,171 | 78.69 | +1.5 | +.3 | +.3 | +4.1 |
| Nebr..... | 2,440 | 226,800 | 92.95 | +1.2 | +6.8 | +13.5 | +32.4 |
| N. H..... | 558 | 63,334 | 113.50 | -.2 | +.3 | +8.3 | +10.1 |
| N. J..... | 8,190 | 783,253 | 95.64 | -.1 | +1.8 | +4.7 | +6.5 |
| N. Mex. 2/..... | 3,524 | 301,257 | 85.49 | +2.2 | +1.9 | +12.8 | +20.7 |
| N. Y..... | 35,150 | 4,433,493 | 126.13 | +.8 | +1.1 | -.3 | +9.3 |
| N. C..... | 21,444 | 1,476,437 | 68.85 | +1.3 | +2.8 | -.8 | +1.9 |
| N. Dak..... | 1,417 | 160,284 | 113.12 | +2.1 | -8.4 | +11.7 | +17.3 |
| Ohio..... | 18,471 | 1,398,402 | 75.71 | +.9 | +1.8 | +7.9 | -1.9 |
| Okla. 2/..... | 12,735 | 1,380,380 | 108.39 | +1.4 | +1.4 | +10.1 | +13.7 |
| Oreg..... | 7,729 | 481,680 | 62.32 | -.5 | -3.3 | +57.1 | +5.6 |
| Pa..... | 19,499 | 1,294,135 | 66.37 | +.4 | -4.2 | +1.1 | +4.5 |
| P. R..... | 21,464 | 184,637 | 8.60 | -.2 | -.2 | -2.4 | -2.6 |
| R. I. 2/..... | 2,744 | 248,916 | 90.71 | +.8 | +.9 | +4.6 | +8.7 |
| S. C..... | 8,462 | 459,680 | 54.32 | +.5 | +6.6 | +1.9 | +6.7 |
| S. Dak..... | 1,094 | 75,996 | 69.47 | -.4 | +.1 | -.4 | +4.4 |
| Tenn..... | 12,503 | 627,876 | 50.22 | +.2 | -.6 | +4.6 | +10.9 |
| Tex..... | 9,033 | 517,884 | 57.33 | +.9 | +.8 | +11.2 | +10.5 |
| Utah..... | 4,686 | 319,675 | 68.22 | (6/) | -2.5 | +1.9 | +7.2 |
| Vt. 2/..... | 1,039 | 92,558 | 89.08 | +1.9 | +14.4 | +11.7 | +45.4 |
| V. I..... | 91 | 3,034 | 33.34 | (5/) | (5/) | (5/) | (5/) |
| Va..... | 6,655 | 435,207 | 65.40 | +.5 | -1.5 | +2.6 | +8.0 |
| Wash..... | 18,495 | 1,111,804 | 60.11 | -.3 | +10.1 | +91.1 | +23.7 |
| W. Va..... | 6,271 | 315,582 | 50.32 | -.7 | +2.7 | -9.7 | -3.3 |
| Wis..... | 5,740 | 638,375 | 111.22 | +.7 | +.2 | +9.5 | +9.5 |
| Wyo..... | 627 | 52,625 | 83.93 | +.5 | -4.2 | +5.2 | +9.1 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for February; March data not available. 4/ Program not in operation in March 1963. 5/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

| State | Number of families | Number of recipients | | Payments to recipients | | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Average per-- | | Feb. 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | | Total 2/ | Children | Total amount | Family | Recipient | Number of recipients | Amount | Number of recipients | Amount |
| Total 3/ 4/.. | 1,013,402 | 4,207,249 | 3,148,928 | $136,832,591 | $135.02 | $32.52 | +1.6 | +3.1 | +5.4 | +9.3 |
| Ala. 4/..... | 22,539 | 92,359 | 72,836 | 1,081,714 | 47.99 | 11.71 | +1.2 | +1.5 | +.8 | +.9 |
| Alaska 4/ 5/... | 1,301 | 4,638 | 3,511 | 159,800 | 122.83 | 34.45 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ariz. 4/..... | 9,877 | 42,226 | 31,872 | 1,209,484 | 122.45 | 28.64 | +.4 | +.6 | +4.5 | +5.2 |
| Ark..... | 7,050 | 28,603 | 21,675 | 486,944 | 69.07 | 17.02 | +2.3 | +3.3 | +4.2 | +1.7 |
| Calif. 3/ 4/... | 115,366 | 464,360 | 349,607 | 21,118,331 | 183.06 | 45.48 | +7.0 | +8.7 | +32.4 | +34.2 |
| Colo..... | 10,244 | 40,181 | 31,119 | 1,485,158 | 144.98 | 36.96 | +.6 | +6.9 | +5.3 | +5.5 |
| Conn. 3/..... | 14,294 | 57,673 | 41,498 | 2,613,577 | 182.84 | 45.32 | +2.0 | +1.8 | +16.2 | +18.8 |
| Del. 3/..... | 2,681 | 12,601 | 9,420 | 277,830 | 103.63 | 22.05 | +.2 | +1.8 | +9.3 | +8.4 |
| D. C..... | 4,017 | 19,025 | 15,262 | 622,222 | 154.90 | 32.71 | +2.8 | +2.8 | -3.2 | -2.7 |
| Fla..... | 27,350 | 103,101 | 82,839 | 1,658,898 | 60.65 | 16.09 | +.2 | -.1 | -1.1 | -4.0 |
| Ga..... | 16,053 | 62,506 | 47,341 | 1,426,884 | 88.89 | 22.83 | +2.8 | +1.2 | -3.4 | -4.9 |
| Guam 5/..... | 136 | 688 | 575 | 8,906 | 65.49 | 12.94 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 3/..... | 3,277 | 14,031 | 10,447 | 502,894 | 153.46 | 35.84 | -.2 | -.6 | -.1 | +16.3 |
| Idaho..... | 2,685 | 10,495 | 7,635 | 411,993 | 153.44 | 39.26 | +1.4 | -.1 | +5.8 | +1.8 |
| Ill. 3/ 4/..... | 57,322 | 270,825 | 206,316 | 11,838,068 | 206.52 | 43.71 | +2.6 | +5.6 | -1.8 | -4.3 |
| Ind. 4/..... | 11,867 | 47,517 | 35,396 | 1,368,671 | 115.33 | 28.80 | +.6 | +1.9 | -1.5 | +1.7 |
| Iowa..... | 10,222 | 40,879 | 29,769 | 1,334,540 | 130.56 | 32.65 | +.4 | +2.5 | -3.0 | -14.8 |
| Kans. 3/ 4/.... | 8,079 | 33,898 | 25,944 | 1,295,291 | 160.33 | 38.21 | +1.9 | +2.3 | +21.6 | +23.0 |
| Ky..... | 20,074 | 76,621 | 55,027 | 1,901,459 | 94.72 | 24.82 | -.2 | -3.3 | -5.4 | -3.7 |
| La. 4/..... | 23,358 | 101,778 | 76,973 | 2,346,895 | 100.47 | 23.06 | +.6 | +.2 | +3.6 | +4.3 |
| Maine..... | 5,539 | 19,994 | 14,823 | 583,067 | 105.27 | 29.16 | +.2 | -.1 | -10.2 | -11.0 |
| Md. 3/ 4/..... | 16,248 | 70,722 | 54,332 | 2,308,754 | 142.09 | 32.65 | +1.6 | +1.7 | +14.2 | +17.4 |
| Mass. 3/..... | 23,324 | 87,103 | 65,133 | 4,183,006 | 179.34 | 48.02 | +1.2 | -.5 | +18.5 | +19.4 |
| Mich. 4/..... | 34,440 | 129,184 | 95,154 | 4,792,608 | 139.16 | 37.10 | +1.4 | +2.0 | +2.8 | +3.2 |
| Minn. 4/..... | 12,807 | 46,786 | 36,465 | 2,376,704 | 185.58 | 50.80 | +2.6 | +4.8 | +11.7 | +17.5 |
| Miss..... | 20,625 | 81,695 | 64,955 | 781,298 | 37.88 | 9.56 | +.7 | +.7 | +1.1 | +7.4 |
| Mo. 4/..... | 26,185 | 106,588 | 80,526 | 2,562,769 | 97.87 | 24.04 | +.6 | +.8 | +2.6 | +1.5 |
| Mont..... | 1,808 | 7,173 | 5,516 | 251,323 | 139.01 | 35.04 | +2.3 | +2.8 | +.4 | +3.8 |
| Nebr..... | 3,612 | 14,822 | 11,392 | 450,362 | 124.68 | 30.38 | +1.4 | +1.8 | +9.1 | +12.2 |
| Nev..... | 1,199 | 4,758 | 3,769 | 148,922 | 124.21 | 31.30 | +.6 | -1.0 | -1.5 | +3.5 |
| N. H..... | 1,067 | 4,401 | 3,285 | 190,715 | 178.74 | 43.33 | +.4 | -.2 | +4.5 | +10.7 |
| N. J..... | 24,622 | 97,243 | 73,475 | 4,679,561 | 190.06 | 48.12 | +1.5 | +2.2 | +12.3 | +13.2 |
| N. Mex. 4/..... | 7,629 | 31,195 | 23,617 | 978,864 | 128.31 | 31.38 | +1.8 | +1.8 | +4.1 | +.4 |
| N. Y. 3/..... | 113,914 | 498,191 | 363,440 | 22,151,616 | 194.46 | 44.46 | +1.2 | +3.4 | +13.0 | +19.0 |
| N. C. 4/..... | 28,076 | 117,181 | 87,422 | 2,802,357 | 99.81 | 23.91 | +1.4 | +2.6 | -1.9 | +2.1 |
| N. Dak..... | 1,741 | 6,926 | 5,321 | 286,694 | 164.67 | 41.39 | +1.0 | -4.0 | +2.4 | +1.9 |
| Ohio..... | 38,289 | 156,103 | 117,276 | 4,863,573 | 127.02 | 31.16 | +.8 | +1.2 | +2.5 | -.3 |
| Okla. 3/ 4/.... | 18,775 | 73,647 | 54,540 | 2,566,250 | 136.68 | 34.85 | +1.6 | +2.4 | +4.2 | +12.4 |
| Oreg. 3/ 4/.... | 8,086 | 32,335 | 23,748 | 1,220,552 | 150.95 | 37.75 | +.4 | +1.8 | -2.9 | -3.9 |
| Pa. 3/..... | 74,763 | 334,852 | 236,569 | 9,589,359 | 128.26 | 28.64 | -.5 | -1.2 | -7.6 | -8.3 |
| P. R..... | 52,188 | 209,353 | 167,214 | 761,937 | 14.60 | 3.64 | -.8 | -.6 | -6.3 | -7.0 |
| R. I. 3/..... | 5,940 | 24,352 | 17,719 | 968,168 | 162.99 | 39.76 | +1.5 | +1.0 | +10.3 | +11.6 |
| S. C..... | 8,010 | 32,114 | 25,705 | 522,389 | 65.22 | 16.27 | -.1 | +2.3 | -7.1 | -5.8 |
| S. Dak..... | 2,783 | 10,102 | 7,691 | 306,462 | 110.12 | 30.34 | +.4 | +.6 | +.7 | -3.5 |
| Tenn..... | 19,529 | 77,108 | 57,994 | 1,545,924 | 79.16 | 20.05 | -.1 | +8.4 | -5.2 | +1.9 |
| Tex..... | 19,325 | 88,383 | 66,827 | 1,575,798 | 81.54 | 17.83 | -.1 | +.1 | +15.6 | +8.7 |
| Utah 3/ 4/..... | 5,142 | 21,782 | 15,542 | 687,462 | 133.70 | 31.56 | +2.7 | -.9 | +13.7 | +17.6 |
| Vt..... | 1,394 | 5,277 | 3,864 | 158,279 | 113.54 | 29.99 | +1.3 | +1.3 | +6.9 | +6.2 |
| V. I..... | 322 | 1,195 | 1,007 | 20,321 | 63.11 | 17.01 | +1.1 | +1.6 | +16.1 | +18.6 |
| Va. 4/..... | 10,765 | 45,766 | 35,162 | 1,094,335 | 101.66 | 23.91 | +1.2 | +1.7 | +1.3 | +2.9 |
| Wash. 3/ 4/.... | 17,890 | 73,564 | 52,224 | 2,677,312 | 149.65 | 36.39 | +2.6 | +6.5 | +68.0 | +43.9 |
| W. Va. 3/ 4/... | 27,294 | 125,362 | 85,951 | 3,344,963 | 122.55 | 26.68 | +.8 | +.8 | -11.7 | -6.3 |
| Wis. 4/..... | 11,396 | 44,604 | 33,600 | 2,120,220 | 186.05 | 47.53 | +1.5 | +.7 | +4.2 | +8.2 |
| Wyo..... | 883 | 3,383 | 2,608 | 131,108 | 148.48 | 38.75 | +3.7 | +1.9 | +2.0 | +4.7 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Data for February; March data not available.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, March 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

| State | Number of families | Number of recipients | | Payments to recipients | | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total 2/ | Children | Total | Average per-- | | February 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | | | | | Family | Recipient | Number of recipients | Amount | Number of recipients | Amount |
| Total. | 73,213 | 415,495 | 277,578 | $13,452,227 | $183.74 | $32.38 | +6.4 | +12.2 | +13.9 | +21.5 |
| Calif..... | 10,202 | 57,748 | 40,839 | 2,395,967 | 234.85 | 41.49 | +52.1 | +76.1 | (3/) | (3/) |
| Conn..... | 2,621 | 14,306 | 9,293 | 484,348 | 184.80 | 33.86 | -.6 | +.8 | +6.5 | +6.5 |
| Del..... | 615 | 3,684 | 2,547 | 81,299 | 132.19 | 22.07 | -3.3 | +.4 | +2.7 | +4.7 |
| Hawaii.... | 362 | 2,252 | 1,577 | 69,136 | 190.98 | 30.70 | -4.4 | -4.1 | -5.7 | +17.0 |
| Ill..... | 9,068 | 57,047 | 39,274 | 2,319,817 | 255.82 | 40.67 | +9.5 | +11.1 | -12.6 | -16.5 |
| Kans..... | 447 | 2,597 | 1,724 | 84,360 | 188.72 | 32.48 | +1.4 | -.2 | (4/) | (4/) |
| Md..... | 723 | 4,292 | 2,900 | 125,481 | 173.56 | 29.24 | -7.5 | -4.1 | -19.5 | -19.0 |
| Mass..... | 788 | 4,357 | 2,871 | 143,421 | 182.01 | 32.92 | -.7 | +3.8 | +51.8 | +23.8 |
| N. Y..... | 17,656 | 101,124 | 67,785 | 3,381,292 | 191.51 | 33.44 | +.4 | +4.3 | +7.9 | +15.4 |
| Okla..... | 24 | 125 | 81 | 3,795 | (5/) | (5/) | +33.3 | +20.2 | -41.9 | -37.0 |
| Oreg..... | 1,192 | 6,760 | 4,673 | 246,516 | 206.81 | 36.47 | +3.5 | +8.2 | +20.4 | +21.8 |
| Pa..... | 11,951 | 65,246 | 42,066 | 1,550,035 | 129.70 | 23.76 | -3.4 | -4.1 | -27.8 | -29.5 |
| R. I..... | 800 | 4,459 | 2,919 | 149,547 | 186.93 | 33.54 | +5.5 | +5.2 | +18.0 | +17.4 |
| Utah..... | 1,211 | 6,598 | 4,400 | 115,328 | 95.23 | 17.48 | +1.9 | +.9 | +31.3 | +35.1 |
| Wash..... | 3,723 | 21,043 | 13,675 | 583,463 | 156.72 | 27.73 | +4.2 | +7.4 | (4/) | (4/) |
| W. Va..... | 11,830 | 63,857 | 40,934 | 1,718,422 | 145.26 | 26.91 | +2.1 | +3.4 | -12.9 | -8.3 |

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Program initiated Feburary 1964.
4/ No program in operation March 1963. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, March 1964 1/

| State | Number of-- | | | | Payments for foster care | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children receiving foster care | | | Families from which children were removed | Total amount | Average per child | In foster homes | In institutions |
| | Total | In foster homes | In institutions | | | | | |
| Total..... | 4,650 | 2/ 3,688 | 2/ 139 | 1,926 | $331,321 | $71.25 | 2/ $235,533 | 2/ $20,799 |
| Ala..... | 17 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 640 | (3/) | 640 | 0 |
| Alaska..... | 35 | 35 | 0 | 18 | 2,479 | (3/) | 2,479 | 0 |
| Ariz..... | 127 | 127 | 0 | 50 | 8,651 | 68.12 | 8,651 | 0 |
| Calif..... | 1,013 | 929 | 84 | 471 | 89,690 | 88.54 | 74,215 | 15,475 |
| Ill..... | 823 | (2/) | (2/) | 334 | 74,989 | 91.12 | (2/) | (2/) |
| Ind..... | 90 | 90 | 0 | 31 | 3,577 | 39.74 | 3,577 | 0 |
| Kans..... | 55 | 47 | 8 | 29 | 4,214 | 76.62 | 3,431 | 783 |
| Ky..... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 140 | (3/) | 140 | 0 |
| La..... | 374 | 363 | 11 | 154 | 22,567 | 60.34 | 21,509 | 1,058 |
| Md..... | 336 | 322 | 14 | 113 | 24,093 | 71.71 | 23,052 | 1,041 |
| Mich..... | 18 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 1,381 | (3/) | 1,261 | 120 |
| Minn..... | 151 | 142 | 9 | 84 | 13,210 | 87.48 | 11,443 | 1,767 |
| Mo..... | 33 | 33 | 0 | 10 | 1,056 | (3/) | 1,056 | 0 |
| N. Mex..... | 63 | 63 | 0 | 23 | 3,802 | 60.35 | 3,802 | 0 |
| N. C..... | 46 | 46 | 0 | 10 | 2,012 | (3/) | 2,012 | 0 |
| Okla..... | 280 | 280 | 0 | 105 | 11,918 | 42.56 | 11,918 | 0 |
| Oreg..... | 135 | 135 | 0 | 56 | 8,831 | 65.41 | 8,831 | 0 |
| Tenn..... | 152 | 146 | 6 | 51 | 9,740 | 64.08 | 9,380 | 360 |
| Utah..... | 189 | 189 | 0 | 81 | 9,623 | 50.92 | 9,623 | 0 |
| Va..... | 38 | 38 | 0 | 12 | 1,749 | (3/) | 1,749 | 0 |
| Wash..... | 437 | 437 | 0 | 177 | 22,800 | 52.17 | 22,800 | 0 |
| W. Va..... | 46 | 40 | 6 | 20 | 2,259 | (3/) | 2,064 | 195 |
| Wis..... | 190 | 190 | 0 | 77 | 11,900 | 62.63 | 11,900 | 0 |

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in Table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

## Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1964 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

| State | Number of-- | | Payments to recipients | | | Percentage change from-- | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Average per-- | | February 1964 in-- | | March 1963 in-- | |
| | Cases | Recipients | Total amount | Case | Recipient | Number of recipients | Amount | Number of recipients | Amount |
| Total 2/ | 373,000 | 912,000 | $25,139,000 | $67.46 | $27.57 | -2.3 | +0.6 | -10.2 | -4.5 |
| Ala. | 82 | 83 | 1,071 | 13.06 | 12.90 | (3/) | (3/) | -27.8 | -23.4 |
| Alaska | 271 | 1,027 | 18,100 | 66.79 | 17.62 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ariz. | 2,224 | 5,877 | 116,117 | 52.21 | 19.76 | +7.1 | -1.2 | -6.8 | -26.0 |
| Ark. | 301 | 1,213 | 4,185 | 13.90 | 3.45 | -14.5 | -21.5 | +13.2 | -.7 |
| Calif. | 32,089 | 75,746 | 1,657,818 | 51.66 | 21.89 | -7.9 | -7.9 | -28.1 | -28.1 |
| Colo. | 2,422 | 9,475 | 124,344 | 51.34 | 13.12 | +3.6 | +2.2 | -7.3 | +3.6 |
| Conn. | 4/ 4,501 | 4/ 10,986 | 4/ 304,104 | 67.56 | 27.68 | +1.1 | -1.4 | -5.3 | -8.2 |
| Del. | 1,812 | 3,096 | 95,889 | 52.92 | 30.97 | +2.1 | +2.2 | +18.4 | +13.5 |
| D. C. | 628 | 681 | 46,961 | 74.78 | 68.96 | +7.4 | +8.8 | -16.2 | -16.1 |
| Fla. 5/ | 8,700 | (6/) | 252,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ga. | 2,620 | 6,438 | 80,333 | 30.66 | 12.48 | +.8 | +.3 | -5.1 | +.8 |
| Guam 7/ | 11 | 25 | 481 | (3/) | (3/) | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | 1,107 | 1,402 | 73,789 | 66.66 | 52.63 | +.8 | +1.1 | -2.8 | +10.8 |
| Ill. | 30,617 | 67,782 | 2,450,599 | 80.04 | 36.15 | -2.8 | -.4 | -3.3 | +1.4 |
| Iowa 5/ | 5,000 | 13,200 | 206,300 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kans. | 3,274 | 8,709 | 219,449 | 67.03 | 25.20 | -2.8 | -1.5 | -20.7 | -13.6 |
| Ky. | 1,878 | 6,145 | 73,604 | 39.19 | 11.98 | -1.7 | -5.3 | -11.4 | -16.3 |
| La. | 8,063 | 8,913 | 421,005 | 52.21 | 47.23 | +.4 | +.6 | +4.2 | +5.4 |
| Maine | 3,272 | 11,805 | 162,004 | 49.51 | 13.72 | +.4 | +1.7 | -18.7 | -14.3 |
| Md. | 6,013 | 6,836 | 436,007 | 72.51 | 63.78 | +1.6 | +2.0 | +11.7 | +16.9 |
| Mass. | 8,772 | 18,875 | 625,110 | 71.26 | 33.12 | -3.8 | -.1 | +10.5 | +16.6 |
| Mich. | 30,041 | 102,467 | 3,044,552 | 101.35 | 29.71 | -4.4 | +5.1 | -23.7 | -17.5 |
| Minn. | 12,098 | 37,738 | 1,059,277 | 87.56 | 28.07 | +2.4 | +2.8 | +5.6 | +11.7 |
| Miss. | 1,151 | 1,570 | 16,994 | 14.76 | 10.82 | +1.7 | +3.1 | +10.3 | +8.0 |
| Mo. | 9,799 | 13,335 | 647,836 | 66.11 | 48.58 | +.5 | +1.1 | -6.1 | -1.0 |
| Mont. | 2,758 | 8,883 | 114,806 | 41.63 | 12.92 | +1.2 | +4.7 | +9.2 | +14.4 |
| Nev. | 384 | 784 | 23,112 | 60.19 | 29.48 | -24.1 | +30.0 | +32.0 | +57.4 |
| N. H. | 1,231 | 4,283 | 79,299 | 64.42 | 18.51 | -1.2 | -3.3 | +6.0 | +3.9 |
| N. J. 8/ | 12,089 | 41,833 | 1,472,305 | 121.79 | 35.19 | -3.6 | +1.8 | +2.7 | +1.5 |
| N. Mex. | 733 | 1,197 | 27,783 | 37.90 | 23.21 | -11.7 | +8.5 | +26.1 | +32.1 |
| N. Y. 9/ | 43,468 | 95,297 | 3,575,279 | 82.25 | 37.52 | +3.3 | +3.2 | +18.6 | +27.4 |
| N. C. | 2,187 | 7,062 | 50,200 | 22.95 | 7.11 | -12.8 | -14.8 | -4.9 | -6.9 |
| N. Dak. | 661 | 2,854 | 44,161 | 66.81 | 15.47 | -10.9 | -2.8 | -6.4 | +2.7 |
| Ohio | 34,123 | 123,614 | 2,593,616 | 76.01 | 20.98 | -4.0 | -1.8 | -19.5 | -19.4 |
| Okla. | 8,345 | (6/) | 107,247 | 12.85 | --- | --- | +2.3 | --- | +5.1 |
| Oreg. | 5,741 | (6/) | 330,616 | 57.59 | --- | --- | +1.6 | --- | -21.3 |
| Pa. | 39,689 | 47,897 | 2,343,486 | 59.05 | 48.93 | -.2 | -.8 | -5.5 | -5.2 |
| P. R. | 1,190 | 1,190 | 8,682 | 7.30 | 7.30 | +22.4 | +18.9 | -2.7 | -7.0 |
| R. I. | 2,885 | 6,397 | 166,524 | 57.72 | 26.03 | -2.6 | -2.4 | +9.0 | +11.6 |
| S. C. | 1,602 | 1,825 | 47,497 | 29.65 | 26.03 | -2.8 | -.1 | +6.0 | +3.4 |
| S. Dak. | 537 | 2,043 | 19,952 | 37.15 | 9.77 | -1.6 | -13.5 | +4.7 | +7.5 |
| Tenn. | 2,235 | 5,884 | 46,109 | 20.63 | 7.84 | -4.2 | +9.9 | -25.6 | +9.4 |
| Tex. 10/ | 10,000 | (6/) | 285,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | 2,063 | 6,093 | 148,582 | 72.02 | 24.39 | +2.7 | +1.4 | +36.7 | +28.7 |
| Vt. 7/ 10/ | 1,200 | (6/) | 41,000 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V. I. | 163 | 168 | 5,133 | 31.49 | 30.55 | +9.8 | +5.7 | -3.4 | -.1 |
| Va. | 2,982 | 8,746 | 134,592 | 45.13 | 15.39 | -6.4 | -4.1 | -2.8 | -2.3 |
| Wash. | 9,118 | 15,575 | 615,705 | 67.53 | 39.53 | -6.8 | -.5 | -41.6 | -26.0 |
| W. Va. | 1,412 | 2,503 | 52,193 | 36.96 | 20.85 | +10.5 | +5.5 | -10.2 | +8.2 |
| Wis. | 9,418 | 30,548 | 924,498 | 98.16 | 30.26 | +.5 | +3.8 | -3.8 | +1.3 |
| Wyo. | 702 | 3,021 | 62,284 | 88.72 | 20.62 | +4.9 | -4.5 | +18.2 | +14.9 |

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 8 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for February; data for March not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1964 1/

| State | Old-age assistance | Medical assistance for the aged | Aid to the blind | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | Aid to families with dependent children | General assistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | $37,848,623 | $34,679,610 | $952,120 | $9,562,533 | $10,925,629 | 2/ $9,147,000 |
| Ala. | 1,091,622 | 80,307 | 4,355 | 65,972 | 839 | 15 |
| Alaska 3/ 4/ | 28,215 | --- | --- | 6,304 | --- | 5/ 56,880 |
| Ariz. | 43,820 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ark. | 674,295 | 145,206 | 17,698 | 187,956 | 41,883 | 31,159 |
| Calif. | 4,017,729 | 8,246,339 | 172,625 | 1,152,586 | 978,396 | 116,028 |
| Colo. | 898,047 | --- | 4,944 | 91,856 | 107,685 | 84,447 |
| Conn. | 157,337 | 6/ 1,064,335 | 16,679 | 222,010 | 317,077 | (7/) |
| Del. | 14,021 | --- | 1,592 | --- | --- | --- |
| D. C. | 74,373 | 261,044 | 298 | 14,154 | 1,493 | 247 |
| Fla. 3/ | 1,248,887 | 158,545 | 21,002 | 246,465 | 55,950 | --- |
| Ga. | 842,885 | --- | 11,779 | 168,156 | --- | --- |
| Guam 4/ | 1,194 | 1,894 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii 3/ | 26,802 | 133,574 | 1,646 | 66,281 | 76,095 | 43,371 |
| Idaho | 57,957 | 269,028 | 235 | 21,463 | --- | --- |
| Ill. 3/ | 2,640,944 | 441,715 | 78,896 | 792,239 | 1,547,540 | 5/ 842,907 |
| Ind. | 836,733 | --- | 40,700 | 60,315 | 216,073 | --- |
| Iowa | 1,032,639 | 194,571 | 13,507 | --- | 178,015 | 5/ 8/ 280,000 |
| Kans. | 460,439 | 6/ 216,251 | 6,233 | 98,434 | 160,383 | 100,643 |
| Ky. 3/ | 518,911 | 202,656 | 14,063 | 120,413 | 172,690 | --- |
| La. | 2,080,035 | 86,317 | 5,607 | 88,659 | 15,343 | 3,116 |
| Maine 3/ | 340,838 | 104,051 | 4,004 | 40,194 | 27,695 | 91,175 |
| Md. 3/ | 86,488 | 313,109 | 3,571 | 66,798 | --- | 1,005 |
| Mass. | 1,071,918 | 6/ 4,121,661 | 30,887 | 842,329 | 438,335 | 226,137 |
| Mich. | 739,498 | 1,746,220 | 20,585 | 182,280 | 219,215 | 418,136 |
| Minn. | 3,115,620 | --- | 55,352 | 46,571 | 392,899 | 498,991 |
| Miss. | 152,275 | --- | 3,016 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mo. | 893,129 | --- | --- | 45,428 | 43,162 | 21,179 |
| Mont. | 575 | --- | 26 | --- | 182 | 5/ 368,349 |
| Nebr. | 634,122 | --- | 34,344 | 108,247 | 35,690 | --- |
| Nev. | 53,173 | --- | 3,772 | (9/) | 9,274 | 5/ 238,222 |
| N. H. | 97,398 | 70,929 | 5,371 | 19,682 | 31,522 | (7/) |
| N. J. | 266,193 | 6/ 1,083,602 | 10,608 | 227,307 | 247,653 | 318,824 |
| N. Mex. 3/ | 171,435 | --- | 5,580 | 58,185 | 46,803 | 10,717 |
| N. Y. | 1,225,685 | 6/ 10,579,979 | 103,037 | 1,937,228 | 2,710,328 | 272,424 |
| N. C. | 385,242 | --- | 25,692 | 241,364 | 225,308 | 5/ 125,761 |
| N. Dak. | 152,888 | 6/ 237,129 | 1,209 | 72,482 | 41,678 | 5/ 26,782 |
| Ohio | 1,600,653 | --- | 36,214 | 270,831 | 396,352 | 5/ 1,415,462 |
| Okla. 3/ | 2,247,402 | 166,884 | 30,384 | 226,548 | 180,955 | (7/) |
| Oreg. | 130,807 | 521,748 | 3,166 | 137,605 | 76,213 | 65,551 |
| Pa. | 531,787 | 1,920,944 | 64,765 | 262,085 | 439,101 | 150,242 |
| P. R. | 31,749 | 93,831 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R. I. 3/ | 92,954 | --- | 1,530 | 48,294 | 143,677 | 5/ 59,199 |
| S. C. | 338,828 | 188,371 | 15,364 | 78,482 | 33,442 | 19,945 |
| S. Dak. | 99,171 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5/ 116,049 |
| Tenn. | 485,864 | 219,566 | 4,321 | 22,506 | 42,914 | --- |
| Tex. | 2,697,571 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | 60,231 | 226,941 | 2,702 | 126,777 | 85,949 | 1,498 |
| Vt. 3/ | 199,046 | 26,142 | 2,545 | 29,246 | --- | --- |
| V. I. | 1,422 | 1,367 | 4 | 91 | 161 | 167 |
| Va. | 229,538 | 61,615 | 14,605 | 70,865 | 49,536 | 5/ 19,541 |
| Wash. | 643,404 | 1,284,466 | 14,461 | 513,919 | 401,318 | 121,584 |
| W. Va. | 161,850 | 204,329 | 4,980 | 61,094 | 442,833 | 12,276 |
| Wis. | 2,116,745 | --- | 37,679 | 412,964 | 284,514 | 315,482 |
| Wyo. | 46,239 | 4,944 | 487 | 9,868 | 9,458 | 40,873 |

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for February; March data not available. 5/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 6/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $817 in Connecticut, $9,087 in Kansas, $99,155 in Massachusetts, $9,209 in New Jersey, $52,210 in New York, and $2,323 in North Dakota. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, March 1964 1/

| State | Old-age assistance | | | | Aid to the blind | | | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | | | Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All assistance | Money payments to recipients | Vendor payments for medical care | Medical assistance for the aged | All assistance | Money payments to recipients | Vendor payments for medical care | All assistance | Money payments to recipients | Vendor payments for medical care | All assistance | Money payments to recipients | Vendor payments for medical care |
| Total..... | $78.83 | $61.53 | $17.29 | $200.77 | $83.27 | $73.53 | $9.74 | $78.02 | $58.51 | $19.51 | $32.52 | $29.93 | $2.60 |
| Ala..... | 68.64 | 58.65 | 9.99 | 283.77 | 56.37 | 53.85 | 2.52 | 46.36 | 41.71 | 4.65 | 11.71 | 11.70 | .01 |
| Alaska 2/ 3/..... | 88.96 | 68.63 | 20.33 | --- | 77.65 | 77.65 | --- | 122.99 | 63.52 | 59.47 | 34.45 | 34.45 | --- |
| Ariz..... | 62.15 | 58.86 | 3.28 | --- | 71.84 | 71.84 | --- | 67.71 | 67.71 | --- | 28.64 | 28.64 | --- |
| Ark..... | 61.82 | 50.15 | 11.67 | 60.25 | 67.36 | 58.41 | 8.96 | 57.68 | 37.11 | 20.57 | 17.02 | 15.56 | 1.46 |
| Calif..... | 111.12 | 96.30 | 14.81 | 297.07 | 129.99 | 116.17 | 13.82 | 117.76 | 92.27 | 25.48 | 45.48 | 43.37 | 2.11 |
| Colo..... | 100.53 | 82.23 | 18.30 | --- | 88.72 | 69.49 | 19.24 | 74.37 | 59.09 | 15.28 | 36.96 | 34.28 | 2.68 |
| Conn..... | 82.00 | 62.07 | 19.92 | 195.97 | 116.91 | 64.13 | 52.78 | 69.61 | 37.76 | 31.85 | 45.32 | 39.82 | 5.50 |
| Del..... | 63.14 | 51.64 | 11.50 | --- | 79.56 | 74.19 | 5.38 | 71.87 | 71.87 | --- | 22.05 | 22.05 | --- |
| D. C..... | 93.46 | 62.78 | 30.68 | 385.02 | 73.02 | 71.48 | 1.54 | 77.72 | 73.07 | 4.66 | 32.71 | 32.63 | .08 |
| Fla. 2/..... | 66.30 | 48.82 | 17.48 | 383.89 | 67.39 | 59.20 | 8.19 | 71.15 | 55.49 | 15.65 | 16.09 | 15.55 | .54 |
| Ga..... | 56.91 | 47.74 | 9.17 | --- | 59.38 | 55.65 | 3.73 | 60.63 | 54.09 | 6.55 | 22.83 | 22.83 | --- |
| Guam 3/..... | 35.19 | 27.91 | 7.28 | 14.68 | (4/) | (4/) | --- | 25.11 | 25.11 | --- | 12.94 | 12.94 | --- |
| Hawaii 2/..... | 80.00 | 56.78 | 23.23 | 286.64 | 94.88 | 74.80 | 20.07 | 130.39 | 67.63 | 62.77 | 35.84 | 30.42 | 5.42 |
| Idaho..... | 73.77 | 61.71 | 12.05 | 136.35 | 73.39 | 71.57 | 1.82 | 56.86 | 48.84 | 8.02 | 39.26 | 39.26 | --- |
| Ill. 2/..... | 87.86 | 43.50 | 44.36 | 480.65 | 89.39 | 59.28 | 30.11 | 92.55 | 64.14 | 28.41 | 43.71 | 38.00 | 5.71 |
| Ind..... | 79.98 | 44.05 | 35.93 | --- | 83.35 | 60.66 | 22.69 | 110.40 | 46.91 | 63.49 | 28.80 | 24.26 | 4.55 |
| Iowa..... | 92.02 | 56.54 | 35.48 | 124.97 | 101.40 | 90.38 | 11.02 | 82.35 | 82.35 | --- | 32.65 | 28.29 | 4.35 |
| Kans..... | 90.00 | 69.53 | 20.48 | 139.79 | 88.17 | 75.81 | 12.37 | 109.63 | 87.74 | 21.89 | 38.21 | 33.48 | 4.73 |
| Ky. 2/..... | 60.32 | 51.09 | 9.23 | 30.47 | 69.56 | 63.77 | 5.79 | 75.22 | 62.79 | 12.44 | 24.82 | 22.56 | 2.25 |
| La..... | 84.41 | 68.40 | 16.01 | 175.80 | 81.00 | 79.02 | 1.98 | 57.87 | 53.12 | 4.75 | 23.06 | 22.91 | .15 |
| Maine 2/..... | 83.73 | 53.24 | 30.49 | 278.96 | 84.20 | 73.20 | 11.00 | 87.45 | 69.45 | 17.99 | 29.16 | 27.78 | 1.39 |
| Md. 2/..... | 72.01 | 62.85 | 9.15 | 33.01 | 78.40 | 69.63 | 8.77 | 77.00 | 67.76 | 9.25 | 32.65 | 32.65 | --- |
| Mass..... | 90.19 | 70.73 | 19.46 | 161.52 | 134.08 | 120.63 | 13.44 | 140.91 | 67.50 | 73.41 | 48.02 | 42.99 | 5.03 |
| Mich..... | 84.68 | 69.90 | 14.77 | 332.80 | 86.84 | 74.69 | 12.15 | 105.56 | 80.68 | 24.88 | 37.10 | 35.40 | 1.70 |
| Minn..... | 114.64 | 42.54 | 72.11 | --- | 116.02 | 64.86 | 51.16 | 61.49 | 47.67 | 13.82 | 50.80 | 42.40 | 8.40 |
| Miss..... | 39.24 | 37.19 | 2.04 | --- | 44.27 | 43.26 | 1.01 | 43.60 | 43.60 | --- | 9.56 | 9.56 | --- |
| Mo..... | 67.18 | 58.60 | 8.57 | --- | 75.00 | 75.00 | --- | 70.28 | 67.17 | 3.11 | 24.04 | 23.64 | .40 |
| Mont..... | 71.87 | 71.77 | .10 | --- | 81.69 | 81.59 | .10 | 78.69 | 78.69 | --- | 35.04 | 35.01 | .03 |
| Nebr..... | 92.69 | 42.80 | 49.89 | --- | 106.68 | 55.34 | 51.34 | 92.95 | 48.59 | 44.36 | 30.38 | 27.98 | 2.41 |
| Nev..... | 87.80 | 67.00 | 20.80 | --- | 118.15 | 95.83 | 22.32 | (5/) | (5/) | (5/) | 31.30 | 29.35 | 1.95 |
| N. H..... | 101.20 | 79.56 | 21.64 | 67.23 | 103.31 | 82.74 | 20.58 | 113.50 | 78.23 | 35.27 | 43.33 | 36.17 | 7.16 |
| N. J..... | 80.30 | 61.28 | 19.02 | 220.15 | 85.03 | 73.76 | 11.27 | 95.64 | 67.88 | 27.75 | 48.12 | 45.58 | 2.55 |
| N. Mex. 2/..... | 74.42 | 58.48 | 15.94 | --- | 89.73 | 73.36 | 16.36 | 85.49 | 68.98 | 16.51 | 31.38 | 29.88 | 1.50 |
| N. Y..... | 93.12 | 71.35 | 21.77 | 316.91 | 113.60 | 81.67 | 31.93 | 126.13 | 71.02 | 55.11 | 44.46 | 39.02 | 5.44 |
| N. C..... | 58.96 | 50.15 | 8.81 | --- | 65.39 | 60.31 | 5.08 | 68.85 | 57.60 | 11.26 | 23.91 | 21.99 | 1.92 |
| N. Dak..... | 89.53 | 61.65 | 27.87 | 230.22 | 87.67 | 72.17 | 15.50 | 113.12 | 61.96 | 51.15 | 41.39 | 35.38 | 6.02 |
| Ohio..... | 83.26 | 64.66 | 18.61 | --- | 80.89 | 70.22 | 10.66 | 75.71 | 61.05 | 14.66 | 31.16 | 28.62 | 2.54 |
| Okla. 2/..... | 102.75 | 75.88 | 26.87 | 149.94 | 118.99 | 101.08 | 17.90 | 108.39 | 90.60 | 17.79 | 34.85 | 32.39 | 2.46 |
| Oreg..... | 67.98 | 56.57 | 11.42 | 144.49 | 80.78 | 73.11 | 7.67 | 62.32 | 44.52 | 17.80 | 37.75 | 35.39 | 2.36 |
| Pa..... | 73.42 | 62.15 | 11.27 | 243.37 | 74.30 | 70.67 | 3.62 | 66.37 | 52.93 | 13.44 | 28.64 | 27.33 | 1.31 |
| P. R..... | 9.44 | 8.47 | .97 | 29.99 | 8.38 | 8.38 | --- | 8.60 | 8.60 | --- | 3.64 | 3.64 | --- |
| R. I. 2/..... | 85.46 | 69.96 | 15.50 | --- | 86.23 | 71.23 | 15.00 | 90.71 | 73.11 | 17.60 | 39.76 | 33.86 | 5.90 |
| S. C..... | 53.24 | 40.43 | 12.81 | 178.38 | 62.99 | 54.19 | 8.80 | 54.32 | 45.05 | 9.27 | 16.27 | 15.23 | 1.04 |
| S. Dak..... | 82.19 | 68.69 | 13.50 | --- | 68.68 | 68.68 | --- | 69.47 | 69.47 | --- | 30.34 | 30.34 | --- |
| Tenn..... | 52.95 | 42.41 | 10.54 | 49.56 | 51.97 | 50.07 | 1.90 | 50.22 | 48.42 | 1.80 | 20.05 | 19.49 | .56 |
| Tex..... | 69.87 | 58.08 | 11.79 | --- | 69.36 | 69.36 | --- | 57.33 | 57.33 | --- | 17.83 | 17.83 | --- |
| Utah..... | 69.36 | 57.68 | 11.68 | 118.76 | 75.85 | 60.15 | 15.71 | 68.22 | 41.16 | 27.05 | 31.56 | 27.62 | 3.95 |
| Vt. 2/..... | 84.54 | 48.15 | 36.40 | 314.96 | 81.59 | 59.07 | 22.52 | 89.08 | 60.94 | 28.15 | 29.99 | 29.99 | --- |
| V. I..... | 34.17 | 31.17 | 3.01 | 14.70 | (4/) | (4/) | (4/) | 33.34 | 32.34 | 1.00 | 17.01 | 16.87 | .13 |
| Va..... | 61.55 | 44.43 | 17.12 | 208.86 | 70.20 | 57.35 | 12.86 | 65.40 | 54.75 | 10.65 | 23.91 | 22.83 | 1.08 |
| Wash..... | 80.53 | 61.76 | 18.77 | 135.34 | 91.62 | 70.10 | 21.52 | 60.11 | 32.33 | 27.79 | 36.39 | 30.94 | 5.46 |
| W. Va..... | 48.97 | 38.10 | 10.87 | 25.88 | 47.92 | 41.96 | 5.96 | 50.32 | 40.58 | 9.74 | 26.68 | 23.15 | 3.53 |
| Wis..... | 103.62 | 32.35 | 71.27 | --- | 97.19 | 50.85 | 46.35 | 111.22 | 39.27 | 71.94 | 47.53 | 41.16 | 6.38 |
| Wyo..... | 86.15 | 68.20 | 17.94 | (4/) | 82.12 | 73.86 | 8.25 | 83.93 | 68.19 | 15.74 | 38.75 | 35.96 | 2.80 |

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for February; March data not available. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 5/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

## Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, March 1964

CURRENT MONTH DATA

| Type of benefit | Benefits awarded in March 1964 | | Benefits in current-payment status, end of March 1964 | | | Amount of benefits paid 1/ in March 1964 (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Average amount | Number | Monthly rate (in thousands) | Average amount | |
| Total, OASI and DI | 340,184 | --- | --- | --- | --- | $1,348,210 |
| Total, OASI | 304,704 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,241,905 |
| Monthly benefits, OASI and DI | 240,593 | --- | 19,303,647 | $1,282,983 | --- | 1,328,221 |
| Monthly benefits, OASI | 205,113 | --- | 17,824,823 | 1,187,911 | --- | 1,221,916 |
| Monthly benefits, DI | 35,480 | --- | 1,478,824 | 95,072 | --- | 106,304 |
| Old-age (retired-worker) | 105,239 | $80.64 | 10,408,904 | 803,763 | $77.22 | 820,471 |
| Disability (disabled-worker) | 17,865 | 95.26 | 841,723 | 76,349 | 90.71 | 84,796 |
| Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI) | 35,669 | 39.17 | 2,767,865 | 109,576 | 39.59 | 114,006 |
| Wife's or husband's (OASI) | 30,703 | 40.01 | 2,597,078 | 104,079 | 40.08 | 107,621 |
| Wife's or husband's (DI) | 4,966 | 34.03 | 170,787 | 5,496 | 32.18 | 6,385 |
| Widow's or widower's | 24,914 | 72.91 | 2,049,916 | 137,577 | 67.11 | 143,020 |
| Parent's | 304 | 79.04 | 36,705 | 2,546 | 69.36 | 2,783 |
| Child's (OASI and DI) | 47,379 | --- | 2,732,316 | 125,531 | --- | 133,479 |
| Child's (OASI--total) | 34,730 | --- | 2,266,002 | 112,305 | --- | 118,356 |
| Child's (OASI--life) 2/ | 9,863 | 28.87 | 423,757 | 11,878 | 28.03 | 12,510 |
| Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/ | 24,867 | 53.24 | 1,842,245 | 100,427 | 54.51 | 105,846 |
| Child's (DI) | 12,649 | 28.40 | 466,314 | 13,226 | 28.36 | 15,123 |
| Mother's | 9,223 | 61.12 | 466,218 | 27,642 | 59.29 | 29,665 |
| Lump-sum death payments | 99,591 | 3/213.39 | --- | --- | --- | 19,989 |

COMPARATIVE DATA

| Item | March 1964 | February 1964 | March 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month: | | | |
| Total, OASI and DI | 19,303,647 | 19,204,813 | 18,374,103 |
| Total, OASI | 17,824,823 | 17,737,592 | 17,040,632 |
| Total, DI | 1,478,824 | 1,467,221 | 1,333,471 |
| Amount of benefits paid (in thousands): | | | |
| Total, OASI and DI | $1,348,210 | $1,326,056 | $1,272,270 |
| Total, OASI | 1,241,905 | 1,220,693 | 1,170,866 |
| Total, DI | 106,304 | 105,363 | 101,404 |
| Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits: | | | |
| Awarded | 105,239 | 85,932 | 104,849 |
| In current-payment status, end of month | 10,408,904 | 10,354,133 | 9,911,536 |
| Average old-age (retired worker) benefit: | | | |
| Awarded | $80.64 | $83.24 | $80.02 |
| In current-payment status, end of month | 77.22 | 77.14 | 76.53 |
| Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits: | | | |
| Awarded | 17,865 | 17,297 | 21,613 |
| In current-payment status, end of month | 841,723 | 834,936 | 767,745 |
| Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit: | | | |
| Awarded | $95.26 | $94.77 | $94.12 |
| In current-payment status, end of month | 90.71 | 90.65 | 90.15 |
| Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/ | 15,111,000 | 15,035,000 | 14,410,000 |
| Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/ | 13,312,000 | 13,256,000 | 12,696,000 |
| Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions): | | | |
| OASI | $18,437 | $18,235 | $17,983 |
| DI | 2,187 | 2,188 | 2,312 |

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; 93,673 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

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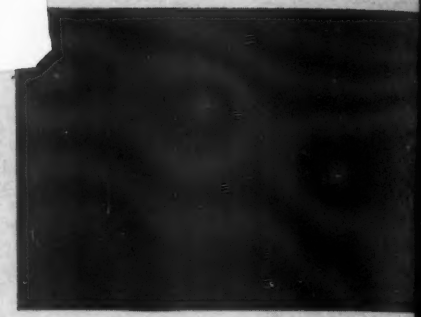
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